The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1853. [No. 54.

Bombay Guardian 4-3

143077

FOR LONDON

To sail on 1st February, 1853.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST & AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

(Now on her first voyage.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S splendid new frigate built passenger Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE 1,200 Tons, EDWARD HIGHT, Commander. This fine large vessel (A. 1 for 13 years) built expressly for the passenger trade, having first rate Cabin accommodations, offers an unusually favorable opportunity to those proceeding home, via the Cape.

Plans may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1853.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras, or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A.M. till Noon.

N. B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Detail operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1852.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 3, Nesbit Lane

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6¾ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500

FIRE ARMS by F. BAADER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.

Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,.. ..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair,.. Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20

Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

MR. LOGAN ROBERT DILLON is authorized to sign bills, and receive all monies for this paper, and it is requested that all orders be made payable to that gentleman.

May, 17th 1852.

CURE FOR INDIA !!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men ere the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores: they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very closely tried your remedies, which in less than no at night effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump of it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 5 weeks

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Calney Heer, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsboro, dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverance in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 2th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Sarah Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore-throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout India and China at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes & Cairns and Co., Madras. Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co, Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapoore: Bollard and Co. Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodianah and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 6 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾ at 2s. 2d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 11-16th For Credit Bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99¼
at sight, .. Rs. 99¾

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99¼
at sight, ... 99¾

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 217

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	2½	per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do	41	per cent.
Commercial Bank,	„ 1,000	do	8	
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do	27	pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras, ..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	21 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	20,100. sale.
Colaba Press Com.	„	do		6,150.—sales.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		6,400.—sales.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	409	60 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„ 50	do		14 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. 114 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 111½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 111½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 107¼ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1831-34 .. Rs. 98 per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 93¾ at 94 per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 94 per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 3as.....	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10¼.....	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104 at 104½	per 100 tls
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 15½...	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	Rs. 15 9-16...	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 5s at £4 10s.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 5s.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China....	20½ Rs...	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 6 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 6 per cent.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper: 5 do

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s	1d. per Rupee
Do	do	do ..	2s	0¾d. „
Do	2	do	do ..	2s	0¾d. „
Do	30 days' sight....	2s	0¾d. „
Do	sight.....	2s	0¾d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at
1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at
3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... ..		6½	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		5½	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		6½	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter .....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ „ 1½

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

Under 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | Above 10 lines per line As. 4
Re-additions.. .. .. „ 1½ | Repetitions, do... ... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN is printed EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.* —*The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s.. 1d. per Rupee.
do at 3 do do ..... 2s 0¾d. do
do at 2 do do ..... 2s. 0 d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0½d. do.
do at 1 day's do ..... 2s. 0 d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do ..... 2s. 0½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent; and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

"JAMES CHESSON'S BOOK CLUB."—Gentlemen subscribing to JAMES CHESSON'S BOOK CLUB, may, for the small sum of Rs. 4 monthly, paid in advance, have the reading, of a constant supply of English Periodicals. The following Periodicals, to commence from January 1853, have been ordered from home, and will arrive in the end of March :—

1. The Edinburgh Review.
2. The Quarterly Review.
3. The Dublin Review.
4. The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.
5. Ainsworth's Magazine.
6. Blackwood's Magazine.
7. Dublin University Magazine.
8. Frazer's Magazine.
9. The Sporting Magazine.
10. The British Soldier.
11. Bentley's Miscellany.
12. Blackwood's Lady's Magazine.
13. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.
14. The Lady's Companion.
15. Hogg's Instructor.
16. The Athenæum.
17. The Literary Gazette.
18. Punch.
19. The Chemical Gazette.
21 22. Dickens' Household Words.
20. The Family Herald.—Family Friend.
23. The Leisure Hour.
24. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.
25-26. Bleak House.—The Dodd Family Abroad.

The advertiser trusts that a sufficient number of subscribers will be obtained before the departure of next mail to enable him to add a few more periodicals to the above list.

To set the Club agoing, the following periodicals &c. have been procured and are [illegible] to be kept longer than two days : subscription for the present month (Rs. 4) to be paid in advance :—

Esmond, 3 vols. By Thackeray.
The Dodd Family Abroad. By Lever. 3 parts.
Bleak House. By Dickens. 9 parts.
Hogg's Instructor for November.
Lady's Companion for do.
The North British Review for do.
The British Quarterly Review for do.
Bentley's Miscellany for do.
Blackwood's Magazine for do.
Colburn's United Service Magazine do.
Colburn's New Monthly for do.
Ainsworth's Magazine for do.
Punch, for October.
The *Athenæum* for October.
The Leisure Hour for November.

JAMES CHESSON.

No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, 5th January, 1853. (40)

EXPERIMENTS WITH FIRE ARMS.

—WOOLWICH, 10th Sept. 1851.—Present. Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Downman ; Major General Fox ; Colonel Douglas ; Lieut. Colonel Chalmer ; Assist. Director General of Artillery ; Lieutenant Colonel Burn ; Captain Wingfield, and Captain Anderson, R. A. ; Brigade Major Walpole, R. E ; Captain Fox, of the grenadier guards ; Capt. March, and several other officers ; Mr. Lawrence, junior son of the American Minister ; Mr. S. Colt ; Mr. Adams ; Mr Lovel and several scientific gentlemen attended at the Butt, in the Royal Arsenal, at half past 10 o'clock, to witness experiments with Mr. Colt's and Mr. Adam's Revolvers.

The experiments commenced at eleven o'clock, with Mr. Colt's Revolving Pistols, at 50 yards range as follows :

COLTS

Pistol, six chambers, 60 balls to the lb, at six feet target.

Time in loading six chambers, Fifty-eight seconds.

Time in firing ditto, both hands used, one to cock, the other to fire. — Eleven seconds. The target not hit either shot.

Reloaded to show the correctness of shooting from a rest. — Target hit 5 times ; one miss-fire.

Reloaded, to show the penetration at an elm board, one inch thick, eighteen inches wide, placed before the iron target. — Miss-fire 5 times, Board not hit sixth shot.

Changed pistols and reloaded. — Board not hit either shot.

Reloaded, and fired by Colonel Alexander. — Board hit, and penetrated, every shot passing through it.

Reloaded, and immersed the muzzle of the chambers about two thirds their depth in water, to show that wet did not prevent their discharge. — Missed fire four times, two of the chambers discharged

Weight of the pistol, 4 lb. 6oz.

ADAM'S

Pistol, five chambers, 32 balls to the lb., at six feet target.

Time in loading 5 chambers, thirty-eight seconds.

Time in firing ditto, only one hand used. — 4 seconds. Target struck every shot with round ball.

Reloaded, to show the correctness of shooting from a rest. — One bull's eye, the other four within 10 or 12 inches of it.

Reloaded, to show the penetration with a round ball. — Struck the elm board each shot, and passed clean through it.

Reloaded with conical balls. — Each ball again struck the board, passed through, and the pieces of the balls flew off the iron target at the back to a great distance.

The gentlemen present deemed no further remarks necessary.

Not a single miss-fire out of twenty-five rounds at Woolwich ; nor out of seventy-five at a previous trial at Enfield.

Weight of the pistol, 2 lb. 14 oz.

The first point of difference between Colt's and Messrs Deane, Adam's and Deane's pistol, is that the barrel and frame of the latter are formed in one piece, and are consequently much firmer and stronger. The chambers are secured by means of a sliding pin or bolt which passed through the centre of the frame of the pistol, and of the chambers, and upon which they revolve ; the bolt being secured in its place by a spring which prevents its being accidentally withdrawn or becoming loose. In loading a ramrod is not required to be used, a slight pressure with the finger being sufficient to force the ball and cartridge into the chamber, while the barrel being two sizes less in calibre than that of the chambers, the whole of the advantages gained by tight ramming are obtained [illegible] action of the trigger is three-fold, raising the chamber to receive, cocking and discharging the pistol. The separate act of cocking is therefore entirely obviated ; the uncertainty also attending the discharge of most other revolvers is obtained in this by the space between the ends of the chambers, the flame being small as not to admit of any portion of the exploded cap falling between the joint of the "cock," and thus preventing it reaching the cap upon the next discharge. The construction is exceedingly simple, there not being a single screw in the inside, and the whole of the spring and machinery consisting of but three pieces. The weight of one of the five chambered Pistols, for 32 balls to the lb. is but 2 lbs., 14 oz., while in the case of Bolt's with six chambers for 60 balls to the pound, it is 4 lbs., 6 oz. The pistol appears also to possess an advantage over Bolt's for cavalry purposes, as the rider is not required to use his bridle hand to cock the pistol. The same principle is now being extensively applied to carbines and rifles, and the results of the recent experiments at Woolwich have been considered so far satisfactory, by the Ordnance, as to induce them to give somewhat extensive orders to the inventors.

The authorized Agents for India are Messrs. Maynard and Harris, East India and Military and General Agents, 126 Leadenhall Street, London.

TERMS.

Pistol.....£ 7 10 0
Pistol in case with apparatus complete. ....£ 9 8 0
All orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

ENGLISH BOOKS, DELIVERED at English prices.—Address.—JAMES MADDEN ORIENTAL AND GENEAL PUBLISHER, has, for some time past been watching with anxiety for an opening to develope a plan whereby his Friends, and the Public in India may supply themselves with the current publications, if the day, on the same terms that they could furnish themselves, were they located in any city of Europe. The present moment, owing to the reduction of charges made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of parcels, by their direct steamers to Bombay, in conjunction with the arrangements he has been enabled to make with Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co., of that place, for the furtherance of his views, appears to him favourable for carrying out this idea. In the development of his plan, J. M. hopes to obtain an increase of patronage, and to confirm the favourable opinion of those valued friends by whose encouragement his past exertions have been stimulated.

One great object proposed is as new as it will undoubtedly prove advantageous to the community of India. It is generally well known that a large proportion of standard and valuable works, (in many instances new, and in others secondhand, but in perfectly good condition,) not only of past years, but of more recent publication, are owing to a variety of causes, to be purchased in London, at prices greatly under those at which they were originally issued, to supply such works, as well as those to be had only at their published rates, is that which J. M. proposes to accomplish.

To Book-Clubs, Mess, Regimental, and Station Libraries, as well as to private individuals, the advantages offered are such as will, it is hoped, secure the success of the proposed plan. The profits upon the prices are so small, that it is only in a large extent of orders that J. M. trusts for remuneration.

Catalogues of which the present forms the first number, giving in distinct parts publications which can be supplied at the published rates and at reductions, will be issued monthly, and forwarded to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co., from whom they may be regularly had on application. It will be observed that the Catalogue, in both parts, gives large collections of the most valuable books extant.

As it may happen, that of the works at reduced prices given in the second part of the Catalogue, but few, or even but one copy is to be had, it will be necessary for those into whose hands the Catalogue may fall to take the first opportunity of forwarding their orders, either direct to JAMES MADDEN, or to Messrs ROBERT FRITH and Co., at Bombay, who will henceforth act for him, and who will receive every two months (and oftener as soon as practicable,) without delay, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's direct steamer, or as may be required by the earliest opportunity via the Cape, packages containing all orders given. Whether it be for one rupee, for one thousand, the same amount of attention shall be paid.

All books being supplied at the lowest possible rates and delivered in Bombay free of Extra charges, it will be impossible to give credit. JAMES MADDEN therefore begs respectfully to state that every order, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by payment.

AT THE RATE OF NINE ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR ALL BOOKS TO BE SENT OVERLAND.

EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING VIA THE CAPE.

Lists of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, &c., are preparing, and will be appended to future Catalogues.

NOTE.—For the convenience of those ordering books J. M. will be happy to execute any other commissons upon the most favourable terms. Such commissions will have the advantage of being forwarded at the same time with the books ; but in all cases, it is understood that payment of the amount of the goods ordered, together with a fair proportion for charges of transmission must be previously made.

*** Catalogues may be had also from Lattey Brothers, Calcutta ; Binny and Co. Madras ; and at Delhi, from Mr Beresford, Delhi Bank.

[illegible] all Street, London, Feb. 20, 1852. (5006)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1852.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 8TH ULTIMO.

THE H. C. Steamer *Acbar*, Commander Balfour, with the Overland Mails on board, was signalled entering the harbour about half past two o'clock this afternoon and came to her moorings in two hours afterwards. She left Suez 20th December at 2.30. P. M., and Aden at 7 P. M., on the 27th December, and brings the following passengers :—

Mrs. Wallace, child, and 1 European servant; Major and Mrs. Trevelyan, and 1 native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Parbury ; Mr. and Mrs. Pearnot; Captain Russell; lieutenant Short; Mr. Ireland; revd. Pfander; colonel Stopford ; Mr. Sims; Mr. Ogilvy, and 1 native servant. Mr. Glasse, add Lieut. Loftus.

2d Class—Mr. Smith senior and mr. Smith junior, and mrs. Hormusjee Pestonjee ; mr. Steinsbiss. chop ; mr. Collett, and one return native female servant.

From Aden.—1 clerk, 8 public followers, 1 woman, 1 child, Commissariat Department.

WE have much pleasure in calling attention to an article from the *Telegraph and Courier*, commencing with a reference to Sir Charles Jackson, our Puisne judge.

THE award in relation to the Prize Essays on Infidelity by the Alliance was announced in the November No. and will alo be found among our Selections.

PASTORAL VISITATION.—We publish a letter from a correspondent on the subject of Pastoral Visitation, which independantly of the particular circumstances mentioned by our correspondent, and all allusion to which we should rather he had omitted, is one of no common importance. Our own idea of our correspondent's letter is that he treats the matter rather too formally, and makes too light of the difficulties that lie in the way of carrying his scheme into effect. There are seasons of difficulty and bereavement, of sickness of body, and dirtress of mind, when particular individuals require to be visited in a proportion far greater than can be allotted to a congregation generally, and these must be attended to in the first place, though they interfere with a systematic plan. The number of such cases may be more or less, but when they do occur they cannot be deferred. In reference to the general community of heavers the visits of pastors may be more or less frequent, and indeed at what intervals they are to take place our correspondent lays down no rule. His reference on this head to Dr. Chalmers is certainly not happy. From his life it appears that he visited his Parish while in Glasgow only once thoroughly, and that to supply this want, and avoid the expenditure of physical strength in would have demanded, he had familiar lectures in school rooms, for the special benefit of his parishioners. This practice was followed by Dr. Gordon and other Ministers in town Churches in Scotland, where the regular and general visitations of families was impossible. In the country parishes for Scotland some ministers visit twice a year, none more frequently. Most of their visitations are of the kind we before referred to—occasional visits called for by peculiar circumstances, and even for these they have the assistance of a staff of elders—a body which we fear exists for this purpose little better than in name in India. Besides the circumstances of Presbyterian ministers in Bombay, with the range of the island from Pareli to the Light House, are not favourable to the frequent visitation that is in itself so desirable Our correspondent then must take all these considerations into view, and somewhat mitigate his censure. He must also remember that sometimes the health of a minister is such. and really was we believe in the case to which he especially refers, as to make it more practicable for his hearers to visit him than he them. This visitation of ministers by their hearers we think requires to be enforced as much as the other. A call on the minister, or a few lines even sent him, requesting a visit would tend far more to cheer and direct him in his work then many mere formal visitations.

OBJECTS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—It has been a subject of complaint that the Evangelical Alliance has no practical aim, and hence not in accordance with the active working spirit of our age. It has hitherto been deemed sufficient to say, that the professed object of bringing Christians together, and smoothing down the asperities of denominationed differences, is an important aim of itself; still this answer has not satisfied every one. A new field has now been opened up to the Alliance,—sympathy with suffering Christians. The Alliance was instrumental in rescuing Dr. Achilli from the jaws of the inquisition, it has a second time united the sympathy of Protestant Europe in behalf of the Madiais. To stand by the sufferers for Christ is an object, intelligible to all, and which every Christian will admit to be at once urgent and important. We have now then associated Christians combining as one man in defence of their brethern in all parts of the world. The Alliance is to Protestants what Jesuitism is to the Romanists—the spirit of their system. Some of our friends have wished us to merge the Evangelical in the Protestant alliance, on the plea that it is easier to appreciate Protestantism than Evangelism, but this is the very reason why we should not merge the one in the other. A carnal mind can appreciate Protestantism, but not Evangelism. An Evangelical Christian can sympathize with Pascal, Arnaud, and Fenelon ; a Protestant cannot. It is true that we find few such Romanists in our day, and that the most of those with which we come in contact are actuated by a spirit desidedly opposed to the gospel. It is to that spirit however that Evangelical Christianity is opposed, and not like Protestantism to Romanism merely as such. Evangelical Christianity is opposed as strongly to infidelity as to Popery, and it is probable that, in its new sphere of action, it will bye and bye have as much to do in protecting brethren in Christ from infidel, as it has now from papistical persecution. It suits the purposes of men who have no fixed religious principles to cry down persecution in the general, but not persecution in the particular instance where it has been brought upon a man for proselyting others. The spirit of proselytism is the abhorrence of every religious free thinker. He detests it from the bottom of his heart, and it is only because he can generally manage to get out of its way, that he is not excited to use means violently to put it down. If our Saviour had been content to preach Moses and the Law, and never given himself out as the Messiah, nor meddled with the Pharisees, the Jewish High Priests would never have plotted to put him to death. If the first Christians had kept their faith to themselves, and not drawn away men from the worship of Jupiter and Apollo, the Roman Governors would never have drawn against them the sword of persecution. It is this obhorred feature of Christianity that stirs up against Missionaries the bile of liberal Hindoos. "Be Christians" say they "if you will, but let other people alone, and not press your religion on those who are content with their own system." Now since proselytism is of the Exessence of Christianity, since the man who has found the cure of his spiritual maladies in the gospel cannot refrain from directing his neighbour, who is labouring under the same maladies with which he was once weighed down, to the great Physician,to whom he owes his cure, the effect produced must either be goodwill, and acquiescence in Christianity, or irration at a stranger's intermeddling withanother's concerns. Christianity when operative cannot be viewed with indifference, or remain inefficient; it will either prove "a savour of unto life, or of death unto death." Before then Christianity achieve its final triumph we should naturally expect that it would excite great opposition, and the word of God confirms this supposition, since it always speaks of times of great trial before the full establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth. If then times of great trial are before us, there will be louder calls for sympathy, and more varied opportunities for active interference in behalf of suffering Christians. So far from regarding the Evangelical alliance as a well meant inanity, which seems to be the light in which some friends of religion view it, we look on it as the nucleus of that united body of believers who shall stand forward in the van, during the last conflicts with Anti-chistianism, when it shall raise up its triple head to the heavens as the patron of superstition, despotism and infidelity. An article on this subject in *Evangelical Christendom* we have extracted among our selections.

AMERICAN MISSION.—We have much pleasure in re-publishing this appeal in behalf of the oldest Mission in our Presidency, and hope it will engage the sympathies, and draw forth the contributions of many of our readers.

THE AMERICAN MISSION IN WESTERN INDIA.

The Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Western India are as follows :—

Stations.	Missionaries.
BOMBAY	REV. D. O. ALLEN
	REV. R. W. HUME.
	REV. S. B. FAIRBANK.
	REV. G. BOWEN.
AHMEDNUGGUR	REV. H. BALLANTINE.
	REV. A. HAZEN.
BHINGAR	REV. S. B. MUNGER.
SEROOR	REV. L. BISSELL.
SATARA	REV. E. BURGESS.
	REV. W. WOOD.
KOLAPUR	REV. R. G. WILDER.
	Licentiates.
AHMEDNUGGUR	MR. HARIPANT RAMCHANDRA.
NEWASE	MR. RAMKRISHNAPANT V. MODAK.

In connection with these Missions there is a considerable number of Native assistants ; 5 Native Churches containing 157 communicants ; 22Boys' Schools containing 1050 scholars ; 11 Girls' Day Schools containing 220 scholars, and one Girl's Boarding school containing 25 scholars.

The *Dnyanodaya*, the only Christian vernacular periodical in Western India, is published once a fortnight,—a portion of the articles being in English as well as in Marathi. This being furnished to natives at considerably less than cost, on the same principle that Christian education and tracts are so furnished, is constant source of expense. Upwards of 600 copies are regularly circulated, and it is read by many of the more influential classes whom it is difficult to reach with Christian influences in any other way. It is hoped that the friends of Native improvement will estimate aright the importance of such a periodical in the present state of this country, and extend to it their cordial support. The labor of conducting it is considerable ;—the expense ought not to be allowed to rest on the American churches.

The Mission at Kolapur is just commenced and considerable expenditure will be required on its account.

The sole object of these Missions is to aid in enlightening and Christianizing the inhabitants of British India, and it is hoped that they may be remembered in the prayers and share in the contributions of British Christians resident in this country. The American churches have long contributed for this object with a praiseworthy liberality; but while so many calls are made upon them from other quarters, their operations in this country ought to be sustained in part by local aid.

As evidence of the deep interest felt by American Christians in the evangelization of this country, it may be proper to state that there are 80 ordained American Missionaries laboring in India and Ceylon, 40 of whom are sustained by the American Board, and the remainder by other Societies in America.

The following summary of the operations of the American Board in different heathen and Mahommedan countries is taken from their last Report.

Missions		26
Stations		111
Out-stations		45
LABORERS EMPLOYED.		
Ordained Missionaries, (seven being physicians)	163	
Licentiates	2	
Physicians not ordained	5	
Other Assistants, Male and Female	231	
Whole number from America		401
Native Preachers		43
Native Helpers		202
Whole number of Native Assistants		245
Whole number now connected with the Missions		646
THE PRESS.		
Number of Printing Establishments		11
Pages printed last year		52,225,203
" " from the beginning		922,595,924
CHURCHES.		
Number of Churches		93
Communicants		24,386
Added during the year		1,276
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
Seminaries		10
Other Boarding Schools		17
Free Schools, 441 supported by the Hawaiian Government		783
Pupils in the Seminaries (75 do.)	485	
" in the Boarding Schools	484	
" in the Free Schools (12,949 do.)	22,595	
Whole number in Seminaries and Schools		23 564

Contributions will be thankfully received by any one of the Missionaries and duly acknowledged.

December, 1852.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the *Bombay Times*' Calendar and Directory for 1853. It is a well got up volume of about 700 pages. We are informed in the Preface that the attempt has been made for some years past by the compiler to introduce new matter of importance into the Almanac published at the Times Press. This necessitates the exclusion of some customary matter; and, in this issue, Annuity tables, Post office rules, the Gardener's Calendar, and some other subjects have been omitted; but any evil occasioned by the omission is remedied by the insertion of an Index to the contents of the Almanac for the last five years. In place of the discarded matter various interesting subjects have been introduced; and among the most useful of these is a chronological register of events relating to India, which extends to 80 pages and is accompanied by an index. We are glad to observe the able series of papers which appeared in the *Bombay Times* last year, entitled "Bombay under seven administrations," reappear in the present Almanac.—The price of the *Bombay Times*' Calendar and Directory for 1853 is Rs. 6; and we do not think it dear.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."—This remarkable work our readers must have either read, or hope to read; but as the supply hardly keeps pace with the demand, some time may elapse before they get the book into their hands; and a few words of ours about it may be useful in the meantime. We hope, however, our remarks may only serve as a whet, awakening a keener desire to peruse the book for themselves.

The popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been unprecedented. Macaulay's History of England has had a marvellous run,—some of Scott's and Bulwer's novels have had the same.—Victor Hugo's biting political brochure, *Napoleon le Petit*, is selling by tens of thousands; but all our European litteratures are immensely distanced in the race of popularity by this wonderful Atalanta of the West. We hear of paper manufacturers being unable to supply the paper requisite to print this single work. This extraordinary success would have been less remarkable had it been confined to America. Slavery there is not solely a moral and religious question—it is a political question also: and like many ephemeral squibs that attract the notice of the nation for an hour and then are forgotten, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would necessarily have been popular as an earnest and impassioned pleading on the side of freedom. But Mrs. Stowe's work is as popular in England as in the United States; and, although we have not yet observed any notice of its having been rendered into other languages, we expect soon to see it arousing the mind of Europe in French, German, and Italian. The reason of this success is that it touches the deeper feelings of our nature; it penetrates beneath the attachments of mere nationality.—it unseals the purer, warmer fountains of our humanity, and enlists our profoundest feelings of sympathy and compassion on behalf of the oppressed and enslaved. The book is "a great fact," and will be a still greater fact. Lamartine talks of the "omnipotence of an idea"; the idea that Harriet Beecher Stowe is lodging in the bosom of the civilized world is truly irresistible, and the practical effects of the book will be immense. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a tale of Negro life in America. Uncle Tom, the hero of the tale, is himself a negro, uncontaminated by the smallest admixture of white blood; and a better hero there could not be. When Wordsworth, in his "Excursion," exalted a pedlar into his hero, loud were the outcries of the dainty Edinburgh critics; but we feel assured that Jeffrey would have rejoiced over Uncle Tom—his dilettante criticism extinguished in incontrollable gushes of emotion. Uncle Tom is a religious man—and there in lies the secret of his dignity. The slave of men—he is Christ's freeman. Christianity is a great leveller: in the school of Christ the peasant and the philosopher start on equal terms, and the foolish things of the world often shame the wise. Mrs. Stowe tells us that the sketch, like indeed almost all her sketches, is from life,—and we believe her: for highly as we estimate her powers, we do not think her capable of inventing so remarkable a character. The myriad-minded Shakespeare, had he been a man of deep piety, might possibly have done it; but hardly any inferior mind. We have many other sketches of slave character,—those of Eliza. Cassy, Topsy, and the sickening one of Old Prue, will at once occur to those who have read the book: they are all pictures which live in the memory. Equally distinct and life-like are the delineations of the whites. The slave-dealer Haley, the brute Le Gree, who, we would fair persuade ourselves, is not drawn from life, did not Mrs. Stowe declare he was,—the lackadaisical, heartless Marie,—her good natured, rather swaggering, husband, St. Clare,—the pattern New England lady, worthy Miss Ophelia, one of the most genuine sketches in the book,—and the child Eva, perhaps not real, but one of the sweetest visions that ever floated before the poet's eye, in his hour of most rapt and holy feeling. We have quite a gallery of portraits; and such portaits! We laugh and weep by turns; stormy pity and vehement indignation, love and hatred, thrilling hope and thrilling fear, are kept in continual exercise, as we run over the pages of this most remarkable book.

Mrs. Stowe occasionally even philosophizes, and philosophizes well. True, it is, as a woman's philosophy ought to be, of the heart more than of the head. The instinctive promptings of the soul are often times truer and deeper than the cold reasonings of the intellect. Take the following generous burst, with the theory of which we perfectly sympathize, and which is not new to us, although we never arrayed the conception in so attractive a form as this:—

"He [Uncle Tom] was in a beautiful place—a consideration to which his sensitive nation is never indifferent: and he did enjoy with a quiet joy the birds, the fountains, the perfume, the light and beauty of the court, the silken hangings, and pictures, and lustres, and statuettes, and gilding that made the whole a kind of Aladdin's palace to him.

If ever Africa shall show an elevated and cultivated race—and come it must, some time, her turn to figure in the great drama of human improvement—life will awake there with a gorgeousness and splendour of which our cold western natures faintly have conceived. In that far-off mystic land of gold, and gems, and spices, and waving palms, and wondrous flowers, and miraculous fertility, will awaken new forms of art, new styles of splendour; and the negro race no larger despised and trodden down, will *perhaps* shew forth some of their latest and most magnificent revelations of human life. *Certainly* they will in their gentleness; their lively docility of heart, their aptitude to repose on a superior mind and rest on a higher power, their childlike simplicity of affection and their facility of forgiveness. In all these they will exhibit the highest form of the peculiarly Christian life; and perhaps as God chastens h whom He loveth, He has chosen poor Africa in the furnace of affliction, to make her the highest and noblest in that kingdom which He will set up when every other kingdom shall have been tried and failed. For the first shall be last: and the last shall be first."

This noble-minded woman, along with her father and her husband, has been maintaining a truceless struggle with Slavery for many years. Nor has she struggled in vain;—the land in which such writers dwelle and where such women exist to breathe a detestation of the accursed thing into the minds of their children, there Slavery is doomed—it must die.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THOUGHTS ON PASTORAL VISITATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

Dear Mr. Editors—Part of the Controversy Mr. Editors, between the Bombay Free Church and their late Pastor is I observe, connected with the question of the insufficiency of Pastoral Visitation—a question certainly of great moment in uniting pastor and people: the Building up of a Church, being, I humbly conceive, in a great measure under God, instrumental on the faithfulness with which this part of a Pastor's duty is performed, and the fruit of his unfaithfulness being visible in her decline. The papers put forth in the late Controversy do not shew the amount of pastoral visitation which the members and office bearers of the Free Church expected from their Minister; but a writer who strongly advocates the cause of the late Pastor in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 15th ultimo, lays down *once a year* as being the rule of the Free Church.

Perhaps others, Mr. Editor, may like myself, have been much struck with this *very moderate standard* of pastoral visitation—once a year? Is it possible that the great Dr. Chalmers, whose life through the labors of his son-in-law, is now patent to the public, and whose example and memory all the Ministers and members of the Free Church cherish, could have been satisfied, when minister, first at Kilmony, and afterwards at Glasgow, with one solitary pastoral visitation of each family during the year? Was this *his practice?* or that of the saintly McCheyne, or the heavenly-minded Payson, or other eminent Ministers of Christ of all denominations?

Does not the great Apostle of the Gentiles in the XX of Acts tell the Ephesian Elders that for three years, he had not only taught them publicly, but *from house to house*, and does not he tell Timothy, to be instant in season, and out of season?

How can the public sabbath preaching be properly improved, unless the blessed truth is brought personally home to families by the Week-day visits of the Pastor from house to house? Who

relation can exist between families, especially the younger branches, and the Pastor of a flock, if he only visits them *once a year* to make official enquiry? The writer in the *Gazette* has very confidently quoted certain rules of the Free Church, as limiting ministerial visits *once a year*, which if true, and wherever rigidly noted on, cannot but have a deadening influence upon any Christian congregation, for where do we see or expect to see the most flourishing flocks? not surely where the Pastor's visits are confined to *once a year* for each family, but where a devoted Pastor *constantly* visits from house to house, whether the inmates be sick or well, and makes himself one with, and dearly beloved by his people.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

BISHOP CARR'S PORTRAIT.

(From the Bombay Times)

WE are happy to inform our readers that the admirably executed engravings of the Portrait of the Right Reverend Thomas Carr, First Bishop of Bombay, have arrived by the Southampton Mail. We have no doubt that many others besides those who are already enrolled as subscribers will avail themselves of this opportunity to possess a good likeness of one whom they have so long known and esteemed. The Portrait has been drawn on stone, in his best style by Mr Richard J. Lane, generally considered the first artist on stone in London. J. Farish, Esq., formerly Governor of Bombay, who zealously superintended the execution of the work, has forwarded, for the perusal of the subscribers, a copy of a letter addressed by him to Bishop Carr, with his Lordship's answer. These we are permitted to lay before our readers.

LONDON, 19th November 1852.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND,

BISHOP CARR.

My Dear Lord Bishop,—A most grateful duty has devolved on me to carry out the expression of affectionate esteem for your Lordship, which induced your friends in Bombay on learning that they were not again to expect your presence among them, to desire to possess a well executed print from a portrait of you made in India.

You are aware of the steps which have been taken for the purpose. That Mr. Richard J. Lane considered the first artist on stone in London, has been engaged in making a copy of the portrait in possession of the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, and I have to acknowledge the kindness with which you have given Mr. Lane the opportunity of improving his drawing by sitting to him in his studio.

The admirable likeness which Mr. Lane has now completed, will long be preserved by many in remembrance of valued pastoral ministration,—judicious christian counsel—and the most friendly intercourse. The Reverend Mr. Fenton as the organ of those associated in this expression of their warm attachment to their beloved Diocesan has authorized me in their name to request your acceptance of twenty impressions of the likeness, (five of them proofs) I gladly fulfil this direction; and in presenting the prints may venture to assure your Lordship of their best wishes and fervent prayers that the Great Head of the Church may ever afford you His gracious presence and support; and long employ you as He sees best for His own glory in advancing the coming of His kingdom.

I remain, My dear Lord Bishop,
Yours faithfully and affectionately,
(Signed) J. FARISH.

BISHOP'S LODGE, FINCHLEY ROAD.
November 22d, 1852.

MY DEAR MR. FARISH,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging with my best thanks the receipt of twenty beautifully executed impressions of my portrait which accompanied your very kind letter of the 19th instant.

In forwarding the prints to India, I beg that you will assure the Revd. Mr. Fenton and my other friends of the heartfelt gratification it has afforded me to learn their wish to possess such a remembrance of me and of my ministry among them. I have ever experienced great kindness and consideration from my Brethren in the ministry and from the Christian community, and I am sensible that much Christian forbearance has been shewn, under the many imperfections with which my ministry for nearly thirty-four years was carried on amongst them.

I trust that in looking on the likeness, my friends will sometimes be reminded of those truths which it was ever my aim to teach and enforce. My thoughts and feelings are often in India, and it is my frequent prayer that those who bear the Saviour's name may walk worthy of that blessed name, and that the native population may speedily be brought to walk and delight in the light of the Gospel. It was a very great comfort to me to resign my office and duties into the hands of a successor whose anxious desire it is to edify and to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, and it is my earnest prayer that he may long be spared to be a blessing to the Church in India, and that he may see the work of the Lord prosper in his hand.

It was gratifying to me to receive the expression of the kind feelings of my friends in India, through you with whom I am not only united in the bonds of affection, but with whom from my first arrival in Bombay, I have been associated in nearly every effort for promoting the spiritual and temporal benefit of the European and Native community.

I remain, My dear Mr. Farish,
Yours very sincerely and affectionately,
(Signed) T. CARR.

JAMES FARISH, ESQ.
&c. &c. &c.

We may add that spare copies of the engravings have been sent out, and parties desirous of obtaining a suitable memorial of our late venerable Diocesan may easily supply themselves by application to the Rev. Mr. Fenton of Poona, or the Rev. Mr. Candy, Bombay.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON.

(From the Telegraph and Courier.)

Sir Charles Jackson, our Puisne Justice, has evidently a greater respect for the Missionaries than Sir Erskine Perry. His speech at the annual meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, at Calcutta, is brief, but it does the speaker honour, and the sentiments are beautifully expressed:—

"This Society," he said "is entitled to and deserves our warmest co operation, inasmuch as it is engaged actively and energetically in the great work of conversion. It appears that in 1823, there were only seventy Missionaries in connection with the Society, but that now there are no less than three hundred and eighty employed by it. This alone is sufficient to shew how earnestly, zealously, and steadily they are endeavouring to spread the truths of the Gospel. There are now nearly four hundred Missionaries under the banner of the Cross deterred by no fears of climate or of persecution, and all earnestly disseminating among the heathen the great documents of our Faith. This world I think, affords no spectacle so great as this, for these laborers are struggling, not for wealth, or honor, or fame, but for a more enduring and lasting reward.

"I trust then, that you will see that these good men are entitled to our most earnest co-operation, and that you will anxiously encourage them in their great and holy work."

From this it will be seen that Sir Charles can appreciate the labours of men who are an honour to the Christian faith, and who whatever may be their faults in the way of zeal, and a too great earnestness of purpose, are nevertheless actuated by a great design and their mission is divine—the enlightenment and civilization of the human race.

On this side of India we require such men amongst us, as Sir Charles, to check in some measure the alarming spread of principles totally at variance with Christianity, and diametrically opposed to all religions that worship superior influences. We have got Voltaires, amongst us, without wit to render blasphemy brilliant; and drivelling philosophers who seem to know every thing but their own littleness. Veneration is gradually becoming extinct, and the Hindoo who very lately worshipped a patch of red paint would now be very likely to tell you that the world was formed from a conglomeration of atoms floating on the surface of the great deep, and that man and the other animals sprung from it, much in the same way that mites do from cheese.

In this age such men as Milton, Newton, Shakespeare and Goe he are looked upon as incarnations of stupidity and ignorance, because they believed the universe was made, and worshipped the Supreme. We feel sorrow when we see some grand and lofty intellect bursting the gigantic confines of human knowledge, and soaring amidst the gloom of chaos and confusion; but when we see miserable pigmies creeping like mice through the crannies rent, in the old time, by ignorance and superstition, all that is high and lofty rises in indignation at the miserable spectacle, and we feel nothing but loathing and contempt for those whose want of innate manhood compels them to repudiate the idea of Omnipotence.

Christianity and progress have ever gone hand in hand together. Liberty sprang from Christianity, and the noblest struggles history records have been in defence of the religion which Christ inculcated. What has made Scotland the first of nations, as far as laws, civilization and independence is concerned? Merely a true appreciation of the beauties of religion, and a reverence for all that is high and holy. It matters little in what land accident may cast a Scotchman, or who may be his associates; yet he rarely forgets his country, or the religion for which his fathers bled.

We have been led to make these reflections not so much from the mere wish of giving vent to the ideas which we cherish, as to shew that a portion of the Indian press, at all events, does not countenance the wild and free thinking ideas so widely prevalent on this side of India. It is as much the duty of a Christian press to denounce infidelity as it is the mission of the clergy to retard its march. Unhappily in this age there is a class of writers, at the head of whom are Carlyle and Emerson, who clothe their religious ideas in a veil of poetic mystery, which is very beautiful to those who can understand, and interpret it aright; but unfortunately the majority of mankind are unable to do this, and the consequence is that religion is repudiated altogether, or some questionable belief entertained as mysterious as it is inexplicable. And then there is Harriet Martineau, in conjunction with Joseph Atkinson, endeavouring to prove that man is a kind of brute, and there is no doubt she believes so, which belief may be accounted for by the fact, that she did not succeed in getting a husband. Wherever home and a cradle is to be found we rarely find female atheists. Poor Harriet! She had far better have taken to a teapot and a cat than have fraternised with Joseph Atkinson, and commenced writing about the "Cerebellum" and other queer places in the human skull which she describes with "naughty" minuteness. It is however our belief that Harriet will change her ideas and take a more pleasing view of "Man's Nature and devolpements" and give some credit even to chance if she will not acknowledge a Creator. We have no doubt that those ladies who have perused Miss Martineau's book must deem chance an expert workman, and whispers the vanity of the generality of mankind, when they look in the mirror and behold the reflection.

We need offer no apology to the orthodox for making the above remarks, and to the free-thinking portion of the community we say feel offended if you can.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last;—the attendance was as large as is usual on these occasions. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the diocese occupied the chair and commenced the meeting by reading a part of the 8th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, observing, after having finished reading it, that he had purposely selected the passage on account of its tendency to encourage the drooping and faint hearted labourer in God's vineyard, whose work in this would was a very arduous one, and he oftentimes needed encouragement and support, which he could only obtain from the Bible. The RightReverend Prelate then enlarged upon the operations of the Bible and kindred Societies in India, and he afterwards called upon the Secretary to read the report for the past year.

The Reverend G. Cook then read an abstract of the Report, which contained a fair outline of the Society's operations. The Finance Report was not so satisfactory as could be desired; the donations and subscriptions in 1852 having amounted to only eleven hundred and sixty one rupees, being less by two hundred and twenty five rupees than the previous years's contributions; the amount realized by the sale of books and Scriptures also, during 1852, was not so large as that of 1851. The translation of the whole Bible into Mahratta was rapidly progressing under the careful superintendence of the Revd. Mr. Allen, of the American Mission, who had laboured indefatigably at this work during the past two years in such a way as to entitle him to the Society's best acknowledgments. The Report also stated that, on the requisition of the Revd. Mr. Candy, a large supply of Scriptures had been sent to the Church Missionary at Kurrachee, for sale at the Great Fair, and through this means, there was reason to hope the word of God would be widely disseminated in the most remote and distant parts of India.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted; suitable speeches having been made by everal of the movers and seconders, of which we can only find room to present an outline of thas made by Brigadier Mackenzie.

First Resolution.—Moved by the Revd. Dr. Stevenson and seconded by Colonel Havelock.

That the Report which has now been read be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Second Resolution.—Moved by the Revd. D. O. Allen and seconded by Brigadier Mackenzie.

That the approaching Jubilee of the Parent Society calls upon all in this country who truly love

the Bible, to consider the present religious state of the native population and increase their liberality and efforts that the word of God may soon be published in all the languages of India.

In seconding this Resolution, Brigadier Mackenzie said that, after the manner in which Mr. Allen had brought it forward, it was unnecessary for him to trouble the meeting with any peculiar views he might have as to the present religious state of the nations of India. He had been delighted to hear that a large supply of the Holy Scriptures had been sent for sale to Kurrachee during the Great Fair held there under the sanction of Government. And he presumed the greater proportion of these Bibles and Testaments were in the Persian language, inasmuch as he had ascertained that only one Gospel, had, as yet, been translated into Sindee and that was printed in the Sanscrit character. He hoped the Scriptures intended for Scinde would be hereafter printed principally in the Persian character [the Shikusteh] as the majority of the inhabitants of that country were Mahomedans. He had become aware, by long experience, that the Persian Shikusteh was the preferable character among Mussulmans and that many objected to receiving the Old and New Testaments, even if printed in the Arabic character, as being more difficult to read. Deeming the preaching of the Gospel, even in the language of any man's country, insufficient without the power of presenting the hearer with the Word of God also in that language the speaker trusted soon to hear that large editions of Belooch and Pushtoo Bibles and Testaments had been published; he knew the tribes of these northern countries to be energetic men, who, however they might rally round the Moollahs in time of war, in the expectation of plunder, at the cry of religion, were as little priest ridden as any nation on the face of the earth in their private capacity. The Brigadier stated that the Jews of Central Asia, in whom we all took an interest, wrote Persian and Arabic in the Hebrew character, and that the first edition of the Persian Gospel, that had been published in Calcutta in the Hebrew character for the benefit of these Jews, had been prepared by a pious officer belonging to the Kabul force in 1840-41, with the help of two Jews of Meshid, both of whom had, in the progress of the work, been so much struck with the history of Jesus that one died believing, and the other was now an enquirer. As a proof of the good that might be effected by the introduction of the Word of God into the Mahomedan countries north of India, the Brigadier, in conclusion, mentioned an anecdote which he had learned by his correspondence with intelligent Mahomedans in the North West Provinces. Some three months back, a learned Persian, a man of rank and fortune, had arrived in Loodiana; he was well received by the Mahomedan gentlemen in that part of the world; but, to their astonishment and confusion, he went about disputing with the Moulvies and openly declared that the religion of Mahomed was an imposture. This was the conclusion at which he had arrived simply by the study of the Old and New Testaments, which had fallen into his hands in his native country, into which the Scriptnres have not yet been systematically introduced; and, with these brief observations, the Brigadier said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Third Resolution.—Moved by the Revd. Dr. Wilson and seconded by the Revd. J. S. S. Robertson.

That the new fields of Christian efforts opening up, in the good Providence of God, in Scinde, the Punjaub and other places ought to stir up the hearts of Christians and lead them earnestly to supplicate the blessing of Him who alone can give the increase.

Fourth Resolution—Moved by the Revd. W. Hume and seconded by Colonel Lester.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Office bearers of the Society during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as office bearers for the present.

President.

The Right Revd. John Harding, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Committee.

Colonel Moore.—A. Lyon, Esq.

Colonel Lester.—R. Brown Esq.

J. Hunter, Esq.

Revd. J. S. S. Robertson, „ D. O. Allen, „ G. Cook, } Secretaries.

The Bishop made a few concluding observations, and the Meetingbroke up at about nine o'clock.

SELECTIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF TWO SCRIPTURE READERS.

"I am creditably informed that on Sunday the 26th of September, that in Inoneeliy chapel, the Priest did not confine himself to cursing the living as usual, but poured out his abuses on those who were twenty years dead; the daughter of one of the deceased hearing such scurrilous expressions and being wounded in her feelings she said, I wish you would confine yourself to some important matter, when that man lived, twenty years ago, he often entertained Priests, and quenched their thirst, and if his son is sending his children to school speak to himse f, and let the poor man who is dead and in the clay so long alone: with that he ran forward and seized her, and probably would have hurt her, had it not been for a man named Pat Calvey, who rescued her out of his grasp, and he then told her to go to the devils and not shew herself in that house of prayer (or literally speaking that house of cursing) any more, the poor woman told him it was no loss if she never came there. He then commenced and said of myself, I was a pig and sheep stealer, who had to fly from Connmara and take refuge in Keel, (Achill), he then cursed me and any person who would salute me, enter my house, or sell me to the value of a farthings worth; and some who had been in the habit of frequenting my house, he gave to that day fortnight to repent, for, said he, if you dont, that is the great and terrible day for making examples. Again on Sunday the 3rd of October, he cursed any person who would speak to Thomas Murphy or enter his house, and the reason he has for pouring his vengeance on this poor man, is, because he comes now and then to my house and sends his children to the school. This man calls himself a successor of St. Peter, but I should rather say, successor of his brother Elimas, Acts xiii. 10.

'His advice to his poor deluded hearers up to the present (that was to scold, and persecute me to death) was nearly brought into effect, on the night of the 13th inst., when some of them whom he has been instructing put a coal into my turf stack, which was connected with my house, and was it not for the infinite mercy of God, we might have been all burned in flames in the dead hour of the night. May the God who is rich in mercy, give him the grace of repentance that he perish not in his sins.

"PATRICK W. JOYCE.'

Readers Report, Friday, Oct., 8th, 1852.—On the morning of the above date the Rev. James Henry came to my lodging house, just as I was after rising out of my bed. He (the priest) stood at my door, and demanded of the woman of my lodging house to turn me off. The woman replied and said to the priest, come to my husband he is convenient to you and let him not as he thinks fit. He called the husband and told him to turn me out of his house. The husband replied and said, why should I turn the boy away, I see he is doing nothing to any person but minding his own business. The priest made answer the second time, and told him to turn me away for one week and that if you have not luck at the weeks end come to me and I will allow you to take him into your house again, and took a book out of his pocket and took his oath upon the book that he would rather the man of the house would go and steal a cow, horse, or sheep, than to have such a devil one night in his house. I then on hearing such expressions, from the mouth of a priest that claims to be the successor of St. Peter, asked him what hatred have you against me. He then turned about and called me the following names, you bastard, you soul destroyer, you robber, you damn devil leave my sight, or else I will shortly make you leave it. I replied and said, that if he was the servant of Christ he must not strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient in meekness, instructing those that oppose themselves, referred him to 2 Tim. ii. 24, 25. He then turned about and took me by the collar of the coat, and spit into my face different times. I bore with all and told him I would forgive him all he said and done to me but to discuss any point of doctrine he wished out of his own Bible, handing it to him before upwards of twenty of his flock. The priest replied and told me to kiss his a ——, you whore's son, coming up to me with his clenched fist, and striking me on the face, and pushing me off with both his hands. I then replied and said, that it was a very good example he was showing to his flock, instead of telling them how they could be saved. He then began cursing and swearing any person that would allow me into their houses or speak a word to me. I then referred to James iii., and showed the people that blessing and cursing could not proceed out of the same mouth. One of the persons that was with the priest made an attempt to strike me, but the priest told him not that himself was enough to beat me. I bore with all the persecution and did not make him an ill answer. Afterwards he stood on a hillock and told all the people to gather round him. He then began his Latin prayers and Irish curses, and said that he never would leave Achill until he would drive all the devils before him out of the Island; and took a wisp of straw in his hand and said, he did not care that much about Naugle or his mission. I directed their attention to the blood of Christ which is able to cleanse them from all sin. 1 John i. 7.

EDWARD COLEMAN, Reader of Achill.

—*Achill Missionary Herald.*]

GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.

ANONYMOUS PECUNIARY HELP TO PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NEUBRUCK.

Banks of the Elbe. Sept., 1852.

The question is often urged in Britain—"What has the Evangelical Alliance actually effected?" And, for those querists who sincerely desire a satisfying reply, such might be found in the contribution lists of Evangelical Christendom, as affording proof of that genuine Christian love (not in word only, but in deed and truth), which has been evoked by the meetings, the publications, but, above all, by the fraternising spirit which presided at the birth, and has increasingly marked every step of the progress of the Evangelical Alliance.

Surely, it is not a small achievement to have thrown down so many partition walls, to have obliterarted so many party distinctions, and caused thousands of those who, even while "holding the Head," were formerly disposed (nay, often deemed themselves bound in duty) to cling to their peculiar badge, and say, "I am of Paul, and I of Apollos," &c.—to have caused such, I say, to change their voice and merge all minor distinctions in the great, the only abiding one,—"We are of Christ."

Neither is it a small thing to have so drawn them together by the cords of brotherly love as to have induced a comeuing and strengthening of the union by that "communicating with the necessities," and "bearing of the burdens" of each other, which so beautifully illustrates the oneness of the body of which Christ is the Head.

But if any in England be tempted to make little of such effects, or to deny their greatly increased extent under the stimulus of the Evangelical Alliance, I would earnestly desire to lay before them the letters which, even in my limited sphere, bear evidence how vividly the traces of a Divine origin are recognised by continental Christians as belonging to the Alliance; and truly, if exciting to "abundant thanksgivings" be a good work, the practical results to which that Christian association has led, and is daily leading, may well be received as scriptural proof of the goodness of the tree which bears such fruit. Where is the number of Evangelical Christendom in which no instance of love-taught benevolence is recorded? While their aggregate present a bright galaxy of works of faith and labours of love. How countless are the instances of brethern rescued from penury, or cheered in tribulation or sustained under persecution, or revived when striving to hope against hope, by those who not only never saw their faces in the flesh, but who never would have learned their necessities, or even head their names, had not the Evangelical Alliance, and its organ, Evangelical Christendom, been called into existence.

If, then, the angelic announcement "Glory to God and good will to man," be undeniably a correct delineation of the Gospel, it seems hardly necessary to ask, respecting an association acknowledge to have essentia ly promoted both,—"What has it done? And though many of its truest admirers, and especially of its continental ones, think its basis might be advantageously extended, the latter at least have no difficulty in detailing its past, and confidently anticipating its future achievements, while they can point to the olive-complexioned Italian, and the fair-headed Scandinavian, and say, not only has the Evangelical Alliance procured effective aid for innumerable brethren, scattered between those far-diverging points, but it has enabled even British India to send her gifts to Syria and Moravia, bringing earth's most distant regions near, and uniting, as on the day of Pentecost, all kindreds and tongues in magnifying and praising HIM through whom it always has been, and always will be manifested, that "whoso loveth HIM that begot, loveth also those who are begotten of HIM."

I ought, perhaps, to apologise for venturing an advocacy which is assuredly, not needed from my humble pen; but such reflections naturally suggest themselves, when I have to report the transmission of two fruits of Christian sympathy, viz £16 from Jubbulpore and Agra, to Senior Szepessy, in aid of the Moravian Ministers' Widows' Fund; and £150, from an anonymous member of the Evangelical Christendom, for the support of a distressed Protestant community in the Grand Duchy of Posen, whose destitute condition met his eye in the pages of Evangelical Christendom.

The statement given on the authority of the Gustavus Adolphus Association, drew forth a letter from R. R. to T. B. K., requesting information as to the spiritual

condition of three Protestant churches mentioned by the Gustavus Adolphus Appeal as on the eve of abandonment it left unaided, and particularly as to the doctrine preached to them, promising aid to the above munificent amount should the queries be satisfactorily answered.

Correspondence with various individuals, but especially with Consistory Counsellor Muhler, of Berlin, enabled me to assure R. R. of the scriptural character of the pulpit ministrations in all three churches; but at the same time conveyed the pleasing intelligence, that two of the churches, in whose behalf a public appeal had been made by the Gustavus Adolphus Society, were already, in consequence thereof, relieved from their heaviest incumbrances, while the third, named Neubruck, though favoured with a believing pastor, whose disinterested services were sustained by pittance hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together, and surrounded by an actively aggressive Roman Catholic population, was so sunk in finances as to warrant the fear that the Protestant community must dissolve itself, unless speedy and effectual aid were afforded.

On a representation of these circumstances to my respected correspondent, R. R., I was at once empowered to apply the whole £150 to meet the necessities of Neubruck, the capital to be laid out (under the guarantee of the Gustavus Adolphus Society,) in assisting the erection of a church and school-house; the interest thereof however, to be bound as a permanent debt on the congregation, as a needful addition to the pastor's small stipend.

The money has been, by the advice of Consistory Counsellor Muhler, remitted to the Posen branch of the Gustavus Adolphus Society from whose secretary as well as the pastor of Neubruck, the Rev. Mr. Zerbst, the most touchingly grateful letters have been received, invoking blessings on their unknown benefactor, as well as the English Society and journal, through whose instrumentality their destitute condition was commended to his notice.

By the secretary's letter it appears that, but for this timely and efficient succour, the preached Gospel must in a very short time have ceased in Neubruck, and the Protestant flock, of upwards of 700, been scattered abroad without a shepherd, at the risk of being swallowed up by the overwhelming Popish population around them.

This rescue, then, is one of the things which the Evangelical Alliance has done; for without it there would have been no Evangelical Christendom, and without such an organ of impartial and œcumenical intelligence, the destitution of the Posen churches would never have been conveyed to the knowledge of R. R., who will, I trust, accept this intimation of his generous wishes having been complied with.

T. B. K.

SWEDEN.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE AT HELSINGBORG, SWEDEN, AND FORMATION OF A BRANCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE FOR THAT COUNTRY.

To the Rev. J. P. Dobson.

Winslof, near Christianstad.

Respected Sir, and honoured Brother,—I have heartily to thank you for two letters which I have had the honour to receive. The friendly announcement, with an invitation to attend the meeting in Dublin, is inserted in The Evangelical Friend of the Church, with a special recommendation; and the notice concerning the family of Madiai is already translated for the same journal. How readily would I, for my own part, be present at the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Dublin, if I could; but I belong to the class of very poor clergymen, and must confine myself to good wishes, and obtaining information through the pages of Evangelical Christendom, regarding the spiritual enjoyments which such a meeting affords to warm-hearted Christians.

Our Ecclesiastical Conference at Helsingborg took place on the 20th July, without any disturbance on the part of the authorities. The meeting was attended by forty clergymen, of whom some had travelled 240 miles, and three had come from Denmark; by the same number of schoolmasters, one having journeyed 360 miles; by many of the nobility of Sweden, ladies of rank, the middle class, and a great number of yeomen. The proceedings were opened by an earnest prayer, offered by Pastor Fjellstedt, formerly missionary in the east, in which he sought grace, love, and harmony. The rector of Falukoping (Lyngmartson) was elected president.

The subjects for consideration, as previously arranged, were—1. The relation of the pastoral office to the church. 2. Religious meetings in private dwellings, or so-called conventicles, 3. How ought the pastors of the church to be appointed, according to the teaching of the New Testament and the standards of our church? 4. Ought a pastor to be blamed if he extend his labours beyond the precincts of his parish? 5. Is Sweden the only country in Christendom which does not require a home mission? 6 What is the amount of religious liberty guaranteed to Swedish citizens by the 16th paragraph of "the form of government?" 7. What is the view taken by Luther and the Augsburgh Confession on the subject of religious liberty? 8. How ought the various denominations in the church to be regarded?

The sixth point occasioned a very animated discussion. In an action between the Consistory of Stockholm, concealed behind an unimportant individual, and Bernhard, the Romish priest in Stockholm, concerning proselyting, Bernhard's advocate has reminded the Court that we have now religious liberty. The 16th paragraph of our constitution (or form of government) declares—"The King shall not force any man's conscience, nor suffer it to be forced; but shall protect every one in the free exercise of his religion, so long as he does not disturb the peace of society, nor occasion public scandal." Even the advocate fiscal of the Court, who is prosecutor general, has, in his closing appeal, acknowledged the existence of religious liberty in our land, on the ground of the above-named law, but says, "As this law has not hitherto been practically applied, he is necessitated to crave that the sanctions of older laws against proselyting be carried into effect." The state of the case is this:—Our form of government was drawn up immediately after the dethronement of Gustavus IV., in 1809, when a spirit of liberty was generally aroused in our country, and this may explain the liberal character of the sixteenth section. But, when Bernadotte, in 1810 became Crown Prince and his policy was to secure the support for his throne of the hierarchy and nobility, the Law securing religious liberty was forgotten: no one ventured to name it and during the last thirty years few even remembered it. This law now comes into notice, and in our help, since the question of religious freedom has during four years been brought forward in our land. This sixteenth section of the constitution comes to us as a hand from the clouds stretched forth to aid us, and in our meeting at Helsingborg we have loudly proclaimed its validity. We have appealed to the judges of our land, and desired righteousness for the people of Sweden in religious matter, as well as others, as it now appears that Sweden posses es, de jure, religious liberty. A petition has been prepared for general signature, praying his Majesty the King to grant the same religious liberty here, which has been for several years granted to Norway, viz.:—1st. Liberty to hold religious meetings in private houses; 2nd. That he will formally repeal the old law, which sentences Swedish subjects to banishment if they leave the communion of the Lutheran church. This new phase which the question of religious liberty assumes in our land, has awakened general terror among the conservaties, and especially among the senior clergy. They profess to consider the whole of Christendom in danger. And if we were to judge by the alarms we might believe it, if we had not reason to suspect that personal immunities lie nearer the hearts of many than the safety of Christendom.

When the discussions at our Church Conference had continued from ten A. M. to half-past seven P. M., with an interval of only an hour and a half,—and after Pastor Pontoppidan, from Ribe, in Denmark, when requested to give his views regarding religious liberty in Denmark, presented the joyful testimony that, amid the increasing noise of unbelief a greater amount of Christian life had been awakened in Denmark than ever previously existed during the times of restriction; and that, amid the apparent disorder, ere the different denominations became fully organised each for itself, with its own statutes, the principle of order is nevertheless there, and daily acquires new strength,—the first day's Conference was closed by a glowing prayer from the heart and lips of the president; after which several verses of a hymn were sung with voices which seemed to bear testimony to a profound conception of the significancy of the day for our Swedish Zion. We know well that religious freedom is not the same thing as Christianity; that Jesus Christ, and not the law of religious liberty, is our Lord and Saviour; but we have also begun to understand that this Christ alone is Head over all things to His church, and this mighty truth has at lenght, for the first time, been spoken with power and energy in our land.

The following day (July 21st), the clergy and schoolmasters assembled without the presence of others, that they might consider the eighth point, viz., question—"How ought the various denominations in the church to be regarded?" If the discussions of the former day were pleasant, those of this day were still more so. The conversation frequently sparkled with spiritual genius. The result was as follows:—Just as it is not a defect, but, on the contrary, a richness in light, that it can be separated into seven colours (is not each colour beautiful in itself?), so it is not a defect in Protestantism (as some assert) that it can be divided into various confessions. It is not a deficiency but a fulness; that is, in the same sense as the seven colours constitute a fulness. If one of the seven colours were lost, then there would be a defect; but now there is fulness. It is the richness and fulness of Protestantism, that it includes the very extremities of truth, confesses them contemporaneously, and harmonises them in a constantly advancing knowledg, so that they more and more appear in a loftier oneness, as, for example, free-will and election by grace. The fact that in Protestantism the opposites are found in this way preserved, constitutes the richness and fulness of Protestantism. No single membrane of the truth is lost. The everlasting irremediable defect of Romanism consists just in this—that it looks at the truth only on one side, and is therefore one-sided itself. Romanism is Christianity mutilated. It was not, however, denied, that as the light is separated by the intervention of matter, so the dividing of Christianity, that is, truth, into differing confessions, is a consequence of sin leaving to our understanding. The chief things is, that we become one in Christ by faith in Him who bought us with His noble, and that each other for His sake, forbearing each other's peculiar view of the one truth.

Another result of this day's Conference, was the formation of a Swedish branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Nine clergymen and ten schoolmasters signed their names at once, under a Swedish translation of the "Practical Ressolution" of 1846, and decided that this document should at once be printed and circulated, that filial societies may be established throughout the kingdom. Our paper, The Evangelical Church Friend, will, at the beginning of next year, become the official organ of Evangelical Alliance in Sweden. Rector Hammar and myself were requested to take the mangement for the present in Sweden. The Swedish Alliance will hold its annual meeting the day after the next Ecclesiastical Conference closes in Helsingborg. We have the hope of obtaining many members as soon as the rules are printed, although many at our meeting last month cautiously held back. Some fear that a political design may lurk under the professions of the Alliance; but this prejudice shall, by he help of God, soon give way.

Greatly shall we rejoice if this information communicate any pleasure to the members of the British Organisation, who have remembered their Swedish brethren with so much goodwill. Permit me herewith to present the cordial saluta ions of the little Swedish Association to her elder, and, in all, respects, wealthier sister in Great Britain. Allow me further, to offer the thanks of the Swedish Organisation, for the loving friendly hand which has been stretched out towards us. Gratefully shall we receive instruction and counsel from our eldest sister, rejoicing to be co-workers for the great object aimed at by the members of the Evangelical Alliane in all lands, viz.—love among brethren, in the consciousness that we have one Saviour "who in love gave himself to death for us all.

As we are without information regarding the origin and first formation of the Alliance, excepting the scanty notices furnished by periodicals, may we venture to request such documents as shall supply what we want?

Finally, allow me to present the Swedish Organisation's loving regards to the noble Sir Culling Eardley, to Dr. Steane, and the other officers who have honoured us with letters; and be pleased, my dear Mr. Dobson, to include in your kind remembrance your humble but affectionate brother in Christ,

CHARLES BERGMAN.

PRIZE ESSAY ON INFIDELITY.—The prize of One Hundred Pounds, offered by the Council of the British Organisation for the best Essay on the aspects and operations of Infidelity (British and Foreign)—the competition open to all classes—has been awarded, by the decision of the adjudicators, to the Rev. Thos. Pearson minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Eyemouth, Berwickshire. The following is their Reporter:—"As adjudicators of the Essays on Infidelity which have been sent into the Council of the Evangelical Alliance, we have to state that the Essays submitted to our inspection have been thirteen in number, and that of these we are unanimous in pronouncing the best to be that bearing the two mottos—

'Pensantur trutina.'

It is a production marked by distinguished talent, by high mental culture, and by extensive research on the important subject which is brought under discussion. We have had no difficulty in assigning to it decidedly the highest place; and we are of opinion that its publication would confer a valuable service upon the cause of Evangelical Christianity in our age and country, especially among that portion of the educated classes who are disposed to view with favour the more recent phases of speculative infidelity. Another of the Essays, viz., that bearing the motto

'Signifer, statue signum, hic manebimus optime,'

has also commended itself to our approbation by its excellence in several respects, especially by its adaptation to popular use, although unequal, in our

judgment, to the first-mentioned Essay.

(Signed) "THOS R BROOKE, B. A.
"THOS. W. JENKYN, D.D., F.G.S.
"PETER LORIMER, S.S.T.P."

The above Report was presented to the Committee of Council at their last meeting, and the sealed evelope in their possession, inscribed with mottoes corresponding to those of the successful Essay, having been opened the name and address of the writer were found to be as already stated; and Mr. Pearson will receive (D. v.) the prize which has been adjudged to him, at a public meeting proposed to be held in Liverpool, in connexion with a meeting of the Council arranged to take place there early in November. Unsuccessful competitors may have their manuscripts returned on applying for them, correctly described, to the Official Secretary of the British Organisation 7 Adam Street Adelphi, London.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY.—DECEMBER 31.

—— The *Madras Athenæum* says:—"Some months ago, we heard that 'Government had sanctioned' a certain outlay of money on the Cochrane Canal, but knowing that the best roads, the most perfect system of irrigation, complete lines of internal navigation, a couple of railways and various other schemes of improvement were in the same blissful category, we thought it best to defer any expression of thankfulness, till the boon was within a couple of years reach. On Wednesday last, however, a sanguine projector threw us off our balance, and led to the perperation of the illusive paragraph in question. He had got upon company on the strength of the Court's order of approval, and thought that all would now be plain steaming; but he little knew the obstructive force of the local authorities. Sir Henry Pottinger will give the money, but he cannot spare the man who can alone lay it out to advantage. The tools are there but the workman is removed. Lieutenant Hutchinson can't be allowed to remain at the Presidency, and there is no one to supply his place, and so the project is shelved, to be resumed when the next Governor has had time to study all the correspondence upon the subject. In the meantime the home public are gulled afresh, and we have had a hand in the deception."

—— The *Bombay Times* learns from Poona that "the soldier Murphy of the 86th had been pronounced by the district court martial guilty of having made an unfounded complaint on behalf of himself and his comrades against his commanding officer to the Commander-in-Chief, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment—a result fully expected from the first. The weather was cool and agreeable, and the station very healthy."

—— "Some excitement," says the *Madras Athenæum*, "was occasioned at the Presidency, on Tuesday morning, by intelligence received from Vizagapatam that the ship *Nile* had grounded near Waltair. All apprehensions were set at rest by the information, received in the evening, that the efforts to get her off had been successful, and that this splendid vessel was again afloat, without having, as far as appearances went, received any material damage. She is likely to be detained at Vizagapatam for a few days, for the execution of repairs to her rudder, and will then continue her voyage to Madras. The late Deputy Governor of Bengal is among her passengers. Since the above was in type, we have been favoured by the Master Attendant with an extract from a letter from Vizagapatam, which fully confirms our own intelligence. It is said that, the night being excessively dark, Capt. Nisbet mistook the lights in the Garden House at the northern end of Waltair for those of the town of Vizagapatam, and consequently believed himself past Waltair point, when that point was right ahead of the *Nile*. A portion of the cargo, coarsely sugar, was obliged to be thrown over-board to lighten the vessel; but it is not thought that the loss of parties concerned will be very severe. Every possible assistance was rendered by Mr. Robertson and Capt. Meppen, the Master Attendant."

—— The following items are from the *Englishman*,' Rangoon correspondent: "There seems no help for it now but to wait for the arrival of the elephants at Prome, which, it is to be hoped, will arrive in such time as to enable Ava to be reached before the setting in of the intensely hot weather that prevails in March, April and May.

"The Commodore started a few days ago for Prome. The General will doubtless follow shortly, when this much talked of stronghold Ethan-Miew, with its garrison of 16,000, is to be attacked and taken.

"An unfortunate individual, conductor Quin, of the Ordnance Department, has allowed himself to be carried off by the Burmese at Prome: he had gone a mile beyond our limits, and climbed up a tree, with a spy glass in his hand to look at a stockade the Burmese are erecting. He was observed by them; some men came stealthily round and surprised him, and he was dragged down the tree and carried off to the Burmese camp, and is said to have been since seen in their camp alive."

SATURDAY.—JANUARY 1.

—— The *Madras United Service Gazette* in noticing the departure of General Gilbert gives the following sketch of his service:—

"Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, G. C. B. served throughout the Mahratta war of 1803, 4 and 5, was present at the siege and capture of Beejaguth, Kutchwara, Allygurh, Agra, and the affair at Coel, battles of Delhi and Laswarrie, defeat of Juswunt Rao Holkar at Furruckabad, siege and capture of Deig, siege and two assults of Bhurtpoore, retaking with two companies of the 15th N. I. the left post and trenches, from which a regiment had previously been driven out. Has received the India Medal. Commanded a division during the campaign on the Sutledge, including the action of Moodkee, Ferozeshur and Sobraon, (slightly wounded) Received Medal, 2 clasps and K. C. B. Also with the army of the Punjab, at the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, Medal, and when in command of the force despatched in pursuit of Rajah Shere Sing, compelled the whole of the Seikh to lay down their arms and finally forced the Affghan army to evacuate Attock and Peshawur and retreat beyond the Khyber Pass, for which he was raised to the grade of G. C. B."

"Sir Walter Gilbert tho' advanced in years has still much work in him, being really younger in mind, in constitution, and in habits, than many men twenty years his junior and we hope yet to see this splendid officer in command at one of the minor Presidencies."

—— The *Telegraph & Courier* says:—"The result of Ensign Errington's Court Martial will be found amongst our General Orders in this day's issue. The finding is "Guilty"—the sentence to be reprimanded. His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief happened to be inspecting the wing of the 78th Highlanders, now stationed at Colaba, on Thursday, he took the opportunity of calling the officers together in the Mess room, and then and there reprimanded Mr. Errington."

—— The *Bhaskur*, a Bengal native paper, says:—"The last mail has brought us a letter from an esteemed and learned friend in London, and if we were permitted to mention his name and his residence he will at once be recognised by the higher circles of the English community, but this we are prevented, and therefore content ourselves in publishing below an extract from his letter.

"In England a warm discussion as usual on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter is now being held, and after all the Court of Directors will come off triumphant in the agitation, and India cannot soon therefore be dissevered from the hands of the East India Company. I am now seeing as if it were in a dream, that the shrines and temples of the religious Hindus are now tottering to their very foundation. Although in Calcutta there are fewer Christian temples, still their pinnacles are now rising higher, and those of the Hindus lowering their heads down in shame in tokens of humility and impotency most probably from having antic pated the opinions of her Majesty and her Prime Ministers. A proposition will be mooted in the Parliament that a certain provision be made in the renewed Charter of the East India Company, that in all Government schools and colleges as are at present in existence and also those that will be established hereafter, instruction in the bible through the medium of the missionary be afforded in them and that the people of India be called upon to submit their books and shasters on the distinctions of caste for the consideration of Government And if after due consideration truth be found developed in them to justify such distinction, they will be restored to them from whom they were received, otherwise they will be consigned to the flames for extinction. One Holiday night here a great banquet was held in a certain place in which many of the members of the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and the members of Parliament were present, when in the course of conversation the subject above adverted was again received. Hence if in the new charter such a clause or section be inserted, what wonder is there in the denuding of the several Hindu Temples of their heaven pierced pinnacles."

—— The *Agra Messenger* says:—"The storm clouds are rising above the horizon of Oude. The word "annexation" has been whispered by the most fastidious adherents to foolish treaties. It is now almost a certainty—the only thing taken into consideration is our own convenience. Let one war be concluded, says the Serampore Journalist, before we engage in another, but not a single objection does he offer on the score of injustice or bad faith. The leading Calcutta paper laughs at the idea of hostilities being necessary to effect the desired purpose. Withdraw the Contingent and the kingdom will fall to pieces of itself. Even the legal *Citizen*,

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,

pleads but feebly for public honesty and Britain' plighted faith. He does not approve, indeed, of violence but he would purchase the kingdom! Of whom? Of the King? Let us not in the nineteenth century revive the obsolete doctrine that the people was made for Kings, instead of Kings being the creation of the people and their most honored servants. If the inhabitants of Oude are reduced to the condition of serfs—*glebæ ascripti*—it is imperative on us in the name of our common humanity to put an end to such odious oppression. But is it of the people that we are to purchase the privilege of ruling them? If they have come to regard liberty as a thing to be taken to market and sold to the highest bidder, they are only fit to pass beneath the yoke of the first power who will take the trouble to appropriate their territory. This point has long since been attained by the inhabitants of Oude. Their King, a mere sensualist, asks only leisure for his animal gratifications. Their nobles are robbers, their priests impostors, their tradespeople false and fraudulent, and the lower classes spiritless and degraded. It is time then that we should step in and with a strong hand compel them to be happy and prosperous. The King must of course be pensioned and some provision must be made for the royal family. But this once done, no further difficulty remains and within twelve months the province of Oude would be hardly distinguishable from the other districts under Mr. Thomason's administration. Lord Dalhousie will then have commenced his government by annexing the Punjab—towards the close of his quinquennial sway he will have added the choicest portion of the Birman Empire—and his last act will have been the absorption of integral India into the possessions of the British Crown. Such a glorious termination to his eastern career may well console his Lordship should he arrive in England too late to be the Warden of the Cinque Ports and Conservator of the Kentish sea-board."

——The *Bombay Times* gives the Annals of the past year, extending through eighteen columns.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3.

——A correspondent of the *Telegraph a Courier* says: "In your issue of the 21st, I perceive a very able article regarding the advantages of roads to the ryots and the country in general. I know the Dak Line between the Wurda river and Godavery, in the Nizam's country, and I can corroborate your statement. From what I learn, some three or four years ago, the road or rather track between Jaulnah and Nagpore was a dense jungle, infested with thieves and beasts, so that a man hardly dared go along it by himself; and there was in consequence very little traffic in the country, although there is an immense quantity of Cotton grown, which is now to be seen heaped in stacks near the villages. This is also a splendid grazing country, and great quantities of ghee is made, which now finds its way to Bombay, as well, as the Cotton. Since the Dak road has been cleared the traffic has increased immensely, and the roads are literally blocked up with carts, the jungle on either side of the road is gradually disappearing, as it is withdrawn and burnt at the encamping grounds. The great drawbacks are the number of nullas which are very muddy and deep and require bridging, which is gradually being done under careful superintendence, and I have no doubt, when these impediments are done away with, that the traffic will greatly increase, and the people bless the Government for making the road. The worst of it being the Nizam's Country is, that every Jagheerdar on the road taxes the produce as it passes throught his lands; they should also be made to contribute to the repair of the roads. Should it fall into the hands of Hon'ble John and one tax for the repair of roads be only levied, I have no doubt, but there might be a pucka road made from that tax alone. Agitation regarding roads just now, may be of general utility. This has been an unusually favorable season for all late Crops, and Cotton is cheaper than it has been for years. It is a great pity there are no traveller's bungalows on this road, as it is the high road from Kamptee and Nagpoor to Bombay, and many sick men pass down this way."

We take the following from the *Hurkaru*:

"The Governor General is to set out on a tour of inspection to the eastward about the middle of January. He is to be assisted in the objects of this tour by Mr. J. R. Colvin and Mr. E. Curtis both of whom start immediately, in different directions, with a view of collecting all the necessary information as to the state and condition of the eastern, non-regulation and some other districts. These gentlemen having each made the circuit which has been chalked out for him will meet the Governor General at Chittagong, there, we suppose, to report the result of there enquiries and inspection.

—— The following witty paragraph is from the same:—"The pen of the indefatigable and patriotic Captain Biden reminds us of the elephant's trunk which can pick up a needle or move a piece of

ordnance. One day we find it producing its four or five columns about the late Duke, and the next employed in the more humble but more useful task of recording the beneficence of Captain L. Dickson, who has presented six baskets of potatoes and a case of pickles for the use of the emigrants proceeding to Sydney by the *William Prowse*."

Among the passengers in the *Achilles*, says the *Times*, "we observe the name of a very distinguished Foreigner, Dr. Martin Honiberger, (a native of Transylvania) Physician to the Court of Lahore,—a remarkable Traveller and Orientalist. Dr. Honiberger lately published a work entitled "Thirty-five years in the East—Adventures, Discoveries, Experiments and Historical Sketches relating to the Punjab and Cashmere. The second Volume entirely scientific, being devoted to Medicine, Botany, Pharmacy, &c., together with an Original Materia Medica and Medical Vocabulary in four European and five Eastern languages." The doctor's travels encompass the greater portion of Europe, and India; Russia, Constantinople, Jerusalem Palestine, all Asia Minor, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Scinde, Affghanistan, Punjab, Bokhara, &c.,—he is we understand master of fourteen languages, member of a great number of the learned Societies, of London, Paris, Vienna, Calcutta &c. His stay in Bombay will be very short, as he intends returning to Lahore via Lucnde, and proposes leaving by the steamer of the 6th instant."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

—— The following is from the *Madras Circulator*:—"A meeting of East Indians was held at the Polytechnic on Monday evening last. It was very well attended, and several persons addressed the assembly. It is the intention of the community to Petition Parliament; and we trust the document will be worthy the body from whom it emanates. It must enter into the very marrow of the question relating to their grievances; and in grappling with each specified count, the Petitioners should press into their service strong arguments, but expressed in respectful language. We hope the highest talent will be employed in drawing up the Petition—a manly and temperate production, diversed of all balderdash of all puling sentiment, and calculated to give a most favourable opinion of the intellectual calibre of a class, who require only to be brought before the British public, in their true light, to command that sympathy which they so eminently merit."

—— A ship arrived here the other day, that left Port Philip, Nov. 5. The *Bombay Gazette* learns that there were 160 ships at Port Philip, deserted by their crews who had gone to the diggings. Provisions were very dear, the *Gazette* recommends the sending of rice &c. to Australian ports, and also 500 native sailors to navigate the vessels lying idle there. —From Janv. 1st, the Government of India receives no payments in gold.—The *Bombay Times* says:—"In a report in our local columns of the proceedings of the Board of Conservancy will be found the record of another act of public munificence on the part of the benevolent and worthy Parsee Knight, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who on observing from the published report of the last meeting of the Board that a well had been sunk and built near the Bazar Gate, towards the expense of which Vurjeevun Jas Sett had contributed four hundred rupees, intimated to the Board of Conservancy his willingness to pay the balance of the cost of this work, being a little more than thirteen hundred and sixty six Rupees in excess of the above contribution. The liberal offer was, of course, accepted by the Board, with thanks."

—— The same journal informs us that the total number of deaths in Bombay and Colaba, in December was 1,017, or, on an average, a trifle more than thirty-three daily. Twenty-three casualties occurred from cholera and small-pox during the period reported on, whereas in November the number of epidemics was five. Nine deaths are reported from accidents or violence during the past month. The highest number of deaths on any given day was forty-seven, the lowest twenty-three. The European community have lost, in all, eight from natural causes, and two from accidents;—Indo-Britons three from natural causes, and one from accident;—Native Christians and Jews forty-seven natural, and one epidemic;—Mahomedans two hundred and seventeen natural, seven cholera, and two violent; Parsees sixty-two natural, two cholera, and one violent;—Hindoos six hundred and fifty-four natural, thirteen cholera, and three violent;—unknown castes four natural, and one violent. Total, nine hundred and ninety-five deaths from natural causes, twenty-three from cholera, and nine from violence or accidents. It will be seen from the above, that thirty-three deaths more occurred in December than in November and that the mortality from epidemics has been more by eighteen.

—— A correspondent of the *Englishman* thus writes from San Francisco:—"A very strange circumstance occurred, a few days ago, on board of a vessel just arrived from Hobart Town, the Barque *Victory*, laden with potatoes and onions chiefly to our consignment: On opening some of the potato-boxes, lumps of earth were found, fraudulently put in, of course, by the men employed in the field for the purpose of boxing up from the neighbourhood of Hobart Town. One of the labourers in this harbour broke some of the lumps of earth, and discovered, to his astonishment, as well as that of several gentlemen who happened to be present at the moment, several pieces of gold, each of the value of not less than a dollar. Such a report I, at first, considered untrue, but I have since been satisfied of its correctness. On receipt of the news in Hobart Town, I have no doubt but that, on examination of the potato field, about four miles from Hobart Town, much more will be found. These are certainly exciting times, and I, in common with many others, am most desirous of being back in the old country. Vessels of large tonnage leave almost every week for Sydney and Melbourne, carrying each about 150 passengers, including many Yankees, who go, notwithstanding their dislike to the name of Sydney. The Colonial farmers have been put to much inconvenience for want of labor; but, before many months are past, I anticipate, between those disappointed in the mines, and the European emigrants now arriving out in large numbers, that ample labor will be found to carry on farming and other operations satisfactorily.

"The Colonies are now getting what they have been earnestly praying for, for years past—emigration. China continues to contribute largely to the population of California. I suppose, at this moment, there cannot be fewer than 30,000 Chinamen scattered throughout the mining regions. The Americans are objecting strongly to their proceeding to the mines in such numbers, and in many instances, have driven them away, from particular localities. They are scattered also throughout San Francisco, and take in washing, for which a charge of dlrs. 3 per dozen is made. Agriculture is now being carried on extensively, and grain will hereafter be grown in sufficient quantities to supply all our wants. Potatoes can be raised in any quantity, and California is now independent of foreign supplies of this article."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"A very extensive fire broke out last night in Gozaree Mooda Street, to the west of the Bhendy Bazar Road, destroying a great number of houses. Mr. Spens, Captain Baynes and a few Military and Naval Officers, a party from the 12th Regt. N. I., and a large body of the constabulary force, arrived almost immediately on the spot, and after considerable exertion on their part, the flames, which at one time threatened to lay in waste almost the whole neighbourhood, were got under. The origin of the fire is not yet known, nor the value of the property consumed."

WEDNESDAY,—JANUARY 5.

—— Mr. Kight has advertised his ninth balloon ascent, to take place on Tuesday the 18th, at 4 P M from Mr. Dickinson's compound. The *Telegrayh and Courier* says:—"Lord Frederick FitzClarence held his first Levee at the Town Hall yesterday, at a little after noon. A Guard of Honor consisting of a flank company of the 14th Regiment N. I., under the command of a European officer, with the regimental Color and Band, paraded in front of the Town Hall to receive his Excellency. His Lordship arrived immediately afterwards, accompanied by Ladies Falkland and FitzClarence; the latter walked into the Asiatic Society's rooms and over other parts of the building, while the former retired to a private apartment, where he changed his undress blue Coat for the full dress uniform of his rank. Soon after twelve, his Lordship adjourned to the Council Room, when the presentation commenced; the Governor's Band, in the mean time, playing suitable airs, in the Orchestra. The Levee was over in about half an hour, and His Lordship afterwards conversed with a few Officers and other gentlemen, who stayed on purpose. About a quarter to two o'clock, the Commander-in-Chief returned to Government House, but before leaving, minutely inspected two Sepoys, who were paraded before him in heavy and light marching order, and His Lordship afterwards inspected the guard of honour."

—— Rs. 635 have been received in behalf of the Soldier emigrants encamped at Sewree, waiting for a vessel. The charges of the camp exceed, it is said Rs. 1000 per mensem. The *Earl of Hardwicke* was spoken in the Indian Ocean, by the steamer *Bombay* just arrived at Calcutta from England.

THURSDAY,—JANUARY 6.

—— Under the head of Departures and Arrivals, the *Madras Christian Herald* has the following:—"Our last issue for the year will circulate about the hour which takes from our shores one who for many months held communion with the readers of the *Madras Christian Herald*. The Rev. John Chapman, sails this day by the ship *Wellesley*, for his native land, in search of the health which in a twelve years residence in this country he lost. Our readers will not need to be reminded of the year and a quarter which he spent in catering for their instruction as Editor of this journal, during which period, although preaching three times a week, and visiting the sick and sorrowful of his congregation, he yet gave not only the ordinary time and trouble, which it takes to prepare a weekly periodical and write its editorials, but likewise contributed the original articles signed "H." writing with his own hand as much as would make too goodly sized octavo volumes if printed in such a form, but which cost far more time and thought than most volumes require. We trust that the voyage will so restore his health that we may soon find him amongst us again, exercising that useful but quiet unostentatious influence, which his own intimate friends well appreciated."

The same week which takes him from us brings out a number of fresh labourers to the vineyard here, as well as restores to us some who also had been obliged to seek health in a European climate. The Archdeacon of Madras and family have just returned in the *Devonshire*. The Revd. Mr. Pickford and lady have come in the *Trafalgar*, to the Church Missionary Society's Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrin with Miss Hobbyn and Mr. Aden have arrived by the same ship, to take charge of the Madras Training Institution and Model Schools on the Mount Road. Besides these, we have lately had added to our band of labourers here others both clerical and lay, so that no fewer than six Ministers of the Gospel are now in this city, who have arrived within a very few weeks. Should not this accession to the strength of Missionary efforts have cause those to rejoice who are in communion with Him who is Lord of the Harvest. May we not look forward with hope to the New Year as one which shall see under God's blessing, much increase."

—— The *Bombay Times* gives us the cheering intelligence, brought by the Overland Mail yesterday, that the Court of Directors have decided upon the immediate introduction of a system of uniform postage, upon a greatly reduced scale, throughout India.——The *Glenelg*, from Bombay to London, was abandoned November 24, in a sinking condition; the crew landed safely at Brixham on the 27th.—— The *Harkaru* says:—"The *Bombay* spoke the *Earl of Hardwicke*, a few days out from the Cape, bound for Bombay, and learnt from her that the Kaffir chiefs had all given in."

—— The *Ceylon Times* says:—"Letters from Melbourne, by the *Formosa*, *via* Singapore, to the 15th of November, were received here yesterday. Their contents contain the most unexampled statements of the increase of the trade of the place; whole cargoes of ships being sold off at once on arrival with the utmost facility. We have been favoured with a *Melbourne Argus* to the 1st of that month. The whole paper, nearly as large as the *London Times*, is filled with advertisements—forty-two columns!!—a truly *golden mine* for the Proprietor.

MISCELLANY.—The *Bangalore Herald* learns from the *London Times* that the Americans can boast of possessing no less than 13,000 miles of finished railway. This is indeed a noble boast; but even yet, brother Jonathan is not satisfied, and new undertakings are proposed, planned and executed in a period so incredibly short as to astonish all who reside without the land of progress. How the Americans do shine when brought into comparison with the slow-going coaches who superintend the construction of the two railways in progress in India! It is calculated that the former are completing ten miles of railway daily, and that they will continue to do so for the next five years, when all their lines will measure 31,250 miles. Probably the *Friend of India* and the *Telegraph and Courier* will be able to inform us how many *yards* are finished on the Bengal and Bombay lines every day.

The cost of American railways is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 rupees a mile, with rails of 60 pounds to the yard. Some of the lines are said to pay as much as from seven to eight per cent. for the money necessary for their construction, and one or two of them, after paying interest, make a clean profit of from ten to twenty per cent. The whole of the investments of 1852, will, it is expected, give above seven per cent. on the aggregate capital. The express speed on the line from New York to Albany, is at the rate of 50 miles an hour, including rather more than one stoppage in the same period of time.

——The following extract is taken from the *Sun*;—"The Japan Squadron was to comprise the following vessels:—The *Vermont*, 100 gun; the steamer *Susquehannah*, 9; the *Mississippi*, 10; the *Princeton*, 10; the *Macedonian*, (razee), 30; the *Plymouth*, 20; the *Falmouth*, 20; the *Saratoga*, 20. 'From this list,' remarks the *Herald*, it will be seen that, as far as metal is concerned, the expedition will be truly formidable. It is not, of course, contemplated to use force towards Japan, unless her conduct should be of such a nature as to demand it. But, although Commodore Perry will proceed to that country with the most peaceable intentions, it must be remembered that we have already serious complaints to make, which call for immediate redress. By the barbarous

policy of Japan, our seamen who may chance to be wrecked upon her coasts are instantly seized, put in cages, and kept in a state of the most wretched imprisonment for an indefinite period. Such treatment would not for a moment be submitted to from any civilised nation. Who can doubt that, were England or France to imprison American citizens who might be shipwrecked on their coasts, ample satisfaction would be demanded and enforced? And the fact that Japan is in this respect a barbarous nation forms no more exception than the natives of the South Sea Islands can claim, who seize, roast, and eat our sailors, because they like the savoury viand. But, inasmuch as Japan is comparatively a weak country, our government notwithstanding the enormities which Japan has practised and is daily practising towards our citizens, desires to have them stopped in a peaceable and friendly manner. It will therefore be Commodore Perry's duty to endeavour to effect an arrangement by which these abuses will be put an end to, and also, if possible, to open a friendly commercial intercourse with them. In order to effect this, a sufficient force must be placed at his command to carry with it that respect which semi barbarous nations always pay to power, where without it, eloquence would be throwu away."

"The tracts of land lately purchased in the immediate neighbourhood of London on which to erect the 'New National Galleries,' have been procured at most enormous prices: indeed such as were never before heard of (for lots of considerable size) in England or any other country. For a lot of 20 acres, purchased from the trustees of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminister, the Royal Commissioners—so the *Times* has been informed—were compelled to pay £60,000 or £3,000 an acre. A larger lot of 48 acres was obtained from the Baron de Villars for the sum of £150,000, and for smaller tracts as much as £4,000 an acre is said to have been given.

"The Royal Asiatic Society of London has determined to hold, in addition to its ordinary meetings for the delivery of a course of lectures, to which each member is invited to bring a lady. The lectures others for the session commencing in January are as follows:—Professor Wilson on *the Vedas*; Mr. Greenough on *the Physical and Geological Structure of India*; Dr. Latham on *the Classification and Distribution of the Languages of the Trans-Gangetic Peninsula*; Professor Royle on *Indian Products known to the Ancients*; Mr. Fergusson on *the Cultivation and Manufacture of Indigo*; and Dr. Bruton *the Empire of the Seleucidæ and its Influence on the Manners and Customs of the East.*"

The subjoined is from the *Record* newspaper:—"The events which have happened in France since the 3rd of December last have proceeded with a rapidity and a success which astonishes the world. The Prince President has now almost grasped the crown and sceptre of the Empire, and in a few days we may expect the announcement which will give effect to the preparations needful to keep up appearances.

"To those who look out upon the world with some reference to the progress of Christianity and the map of prophecy, it is also a striking fact that whilst France is undergoing a great change in its form of Government, and Europe is looking on amazed, it would appear that the quiescent state of Turkey has been also disturbed, and that a financial crisis is aggravating the divisions subsisting at Constantinople between the movement party and those who would retain the Porte in its ancient position as a Mahomedan power, standing aloof from Christendom.

"It is a circumstance that adds to the embarrassments to the East, that for a long time France has been taking an unusual interest in Syria, and the Gallican Church has been asserting claims to spiritual jurisdiction which may foster schemes of purely worldly ambition. These facts acquire greater prominence from the recollection, that the Emperor Napoleon entertained vast ideas in regard to an Eastern Empire, and that his nephew and copyist Louis Napoleon has just caused it to be announced that he is to be Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and *Protector of the Holy Places*. The meaning of this extraordinary title does not at first appear quite apparent, but the moment it is discovered, we are at no less to perceive that it is a title of much significance.

"It is not merely as the tool of the Jesuits that Louis Napoleon assumes the title of Protector of the Holy Places or Sanctuaries. It was one of the favourite titles of the early French kings, dating not long before the period, when Louis VII. sailed to join the Second Crusade in the Holy Land. The Bourbon princes, down to the time of Louis XVIII., assumed the title, although of no more real value than the title of King of France, born by our kings down to the time of George III. The title was not, however, in modern times assumed without the authority of the Sultan, and was even affirmed in 1604 in treaty between France and the Ottoman Porte. The right implied in the title has long slumbered, but, according to a correspondent of the *Times*, Louis Napoleon has revived it in a way, which may even imperil the peace of Europe.

"In ordinary times a claim to such a title might excite little interest. But it is otherwise in the case of so remarkable a person as Louis Napoleon, one who seems to have spent his time of exile in Ham, for no other purpose than to concoct schemes of ambition, which he evolves with so much secrecy, that those most closely connected with him seem to know little of them until they are executed. The man who planned and struck the *coup d'état* of the 3rd December, must always be feared; and when we see him adopting a title which at first appears ridiculous, but is afterwards found to be pregnant with meaning, it is not unnatural to turn our thoughts to the East, and consider whether that may not yet be the theatre on which he is to develop new schemes of ambition. Even in the time of Louis Philip the Romish convents on the coast of Syria used instantly to hoist the French flag, whenever a British cruizer hove in it. This was always considered as significant indication that the Romanists of the East were under the protection of France.

"That the *Holy Land* is not to be without a protector, we may be well assured, but the protection of an Infidel power must be regarded rather as boding evil than a good to the peace of the world.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1853.

No. 8 of 1853.—Lieutenant R. P. Warden, of the 16th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th May to the 28th June last, to proceed to Indore, on private affairs.

No. 9 of 1853.—Second hospital assistant Joseph De Rozario, of the marine battalion, is placed at the disposal of the commander in chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council.

(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qnarters, Bombay, 4th January 1853.

At a European general court martial, assembled at Shikarpoor on Wednesday the 3rd day of November 1852, and of which lieutenant colonel Gidley, of the 15th regiment native infantry, was president, Naique Nicholas Moore, of the 2nd company 2nd Belooch regiment, was tried on the following charge; viz:—

Naique Nicholas Moore, 2nd company 2nd Belooch regiment, brought to trial by order of the commander of the forces on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—For having, within the cantonment of Shikarpoor, between the 3rd and 8th of September 1852, committed an assault on Annoo, female camp follower, residing in his house in the 2nd Belooch regimental lines, by then and there unlawfully wounding and ill-treating, and severely beating her with a thick stick or other weapon.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona, 16th October 1852.
By order of the Commander of the Forces
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieutenant Colonel.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that Naique Nicholas Moore, 2nd company 2nd Belooch regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "unlawfully wounding."—

Sentence.—The court, having found the Prisoner guilty, as above specified, does adjudge him, naique Nicholas Moore, 2nd company 2nd Belooch regiment, to be imprisoned for seven years, with hard labour, at such time and place as the confirming authority may direct, and first reduced to the rank and pay of a private.

(Sd.) T. GIDLEY, Lieut. colonel, and president.
(Sd.) R. LAURIE, Lieut., offg. judge advocate.

The court martial was ordered to reassemble for the purpose of revising its finding and sentence, but as that has been impracticable, in consequence of the members having been permitted to rejoin their respective corps and stations, I direct that the prisoner be discharged the service, as he is wholly unworthy of remaining in the army.

(Sd.) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.
Lieut Genl., Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 4th Jan. 1853.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 5th January, 1853.

1. Captain J. S. Kemball, of the 26th regiment native infantry, is appointed a member of the committee of examination in the native languages, to be assembled in the Town Hall, on Monday next the 10th instant, in the place of captain Pelly, who has left the presidency.

2. Assistant surgeon Moore, recently arrived from England, is attached to the 1st battalion of artillery at Ahmednuggur.

3. Private Pandoo Angray, of the 16th regiment native infantry, is transferred to the 19th regiment native infantry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. colonel
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Deputy adjutant general's office, H. M. forces.
Head quarters, Bombay, 4th January 1853.

Captain Lord George Beauclerk, 10th royal hussars, is appointed extra aide-de-camp to his excellency the right hon'ble the commander in chief, Bombay, subject to the confirmation of his excellency the commander in chief in India.

The deputy inspector general H. M. hospitals, will proceed on his tour of inspection to Kurrachee and Deesa on or about the 6th instant.

On Doctor Hall's departure, assistant surgeon Martin, 8th foot, will take charge of the records of the deputy inspector general's office.

Leave of absence—

8th Foot.—Lieutenant Craster, from 30th Dec. 1852 to 8th February 1853, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

By order of his Excellency Lieut. Genl. the right hon'ble Lord F. FITZCLARENCE, G. C. H.,
(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Lieut. colonel,
Deputy adjt general H. M. forces, Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1852.

Under the leave granted to him on the 8th instant, Mr. W. E. Frere delivered over charge of the Office of Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat to Mr. Liddell, on the 22nd idem.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Major D. C. Graham, Political Superintendent of Kolhapoor, on the 26th October last, is to have effect from the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1853.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Cameron is appointed Civil Surgeon at Rajkote.

Captain George Stack, Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde for special duty, assumed charge of that appointment on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant J. Black, Third and Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st December, 1852.

Lieutenant C. C. Naylor, and Ensign A. A. L. Bowles have been appointed Assistant Superintendents in the Revenue Survey Department, from the 15th October 1852.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1853.

Mr. Stewart Gordon, 3rd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagherry, having resumed charge of his duties on the 14th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 30th November last, has been cancelled.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick Civil Service, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 2 th ultimo, to proceed to Khandala, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1853.

Mr. W. W Bell, Acting Collector of Ahmednuggur, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on general duty, from the 13th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th December, 1852.

Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Post Master of Poona, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 29th ultimo to the 10th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle 5th January, 1853.

Lieutenant C. J. Cruttenden, Assistant to the Political Agent, has been appointed to act as Post Master at Aden, from the 11th ultimo until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. Giraud having returned to the Presidency, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 8th March 1851 is cancelled.

In conformity with Notification of the 11th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Giraud has, from the 1st instant, assumed charge of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and Grant Medical College, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Morehead; and Assistant Surgeon Haines has, from the same date, resumed his appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Lisboa has been allowed an extension of leave, till the 22nd ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1853.

Mr. A. Spens, Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge at the Presidency, resumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

Mr. E. M. Suart Judge and Session Judge of Khandesh, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, for one month, from the middle of January.

The leave of absence granted on the 15th ultimo to Mr. J. M. Erskine, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is extended to the 10th February next, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, to remain at the Presidency and on the Coast, on private affairs.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointments:—

Rao Saheb Bholanath Sarabhee to be Acting Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Khan Sahed Muneckjee Pestonjee.

Azam Moreshwur Prubakur Shastry Sateh to be Moonsiff in the Surat Zillah.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1853.

The leave of absence granted to the Revd. Mr. Reynolds Chaplain at Kirkee, on the 15th ultimo, is extended to the 8th instant.

The Revd T. L. Kingsbury, Acting Assistant Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence for one year, from the date of the departure of the Mid-monthly steamer for the present month, to proceed to England, on urgent private affairs.

The Revd. C. Laing, Chaplain of Malligaum, has been allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for one month from the date of his leaving his Station.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MARINE.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1852.

No. 178 of 1852.—Second Hospital Assistant A. C. Pias, of the Ghaut Police Corps, is appointed First Hospital Assistant

rom the 1st instant, and attached to the Indian Navy, to fil, the vacancy in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1853.

No. 1 of 1853.—Captain W. Lowe has returned to his duty, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival, 27th ultimo.

No. 2 of 1853.—Assistant Apothecary John French is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and Assistant Apothecary Thomas Watson is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1853.

No. 3 of 1853.—Second Hospital Assistant Joseph De Rozario, of the Marine Battalion, is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secretary to Government.

Military.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25th, Apothecary J. H. Peter, 3rd regiment Bengal infantry, on sick leave, from Rawul Pindee. Dec. 27th, captain S. G. G. Orr, Nizam's army, on leave, from Aurungabad; surgeon A. Burn, medical establishment, to join, from England. Dec. 28th, Captain H. Shakespear, Nizam's cavalry, on leave, from Aurungabad. Dec. 29th, captain G. J. Scott, 22d regiment native infantry, to join, from Kurrachee. Dec. 28th, colonel F. P. Lester, commandant of artillery, to join, from duty, with his excellency the commander in chief. Dec. 29th, Assistant surgeon Nicholson, 2nd regiment Scinde irregular horse, on sick certificate, from Kurrachee. Dec. 31st, captain T. Studdert, engineers, on duty, from Poona. Dec. 28th, Lieutenant colonel H. Hancock, staff, to join, from Poona. Jan. 1st, 2d lieutenant Brandt, 1st fusiliers, on duty, from Poona; assistant surgeon L. Williams, 1st fusiliers, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29th, ensign H. Close, 27th regiment native infantry, to join, to Poona; ensign J. F. Chapman, 3rd regiment native infantry, to join, to Poona; brigadier general C. B James, staff, to join, to Belgaum; 2nd lieutenant W. Graham, horse artillery, to rejoin, to Poona. Dec. 31st, captain G. Stack, 24th regiment native infantry on duty, to Khandalla; lieutenant Montagu Battye, staff, on duty, to Baroda. 1st Jan. captain Pelly; lieutenant and adjutant J. Bates; lieutenant and quarter master A. Becher; ensigns Parker, Dodd, Strutt, Pope; and assistant surgeon Smith, M. D., 8th regiment native infantry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Jan. 1st, Lieutenant G. S. George, 25th regiment native infantry, on duty, to Neemuch; lieutenant J. J. Elder, 6th regiment native infantry, on duty, to Kurrachee; ensign H. Moore, 6th regiment native infantry, on duty, to Kurrachee. Jan. 3rd, Lieut.-colonel H. Cracklow, 9th regiment, on duty, to Belgaum; assistant surgeon R. Haines, medical establishment, on duty, to Ahmednuggur. Jan. 4th, Ensign A. Rose, 9th regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th December, 1852.

No. 744 of 1852.—The unexpired portion of the leave, on medical certificate, to Egypt and Syria, granted to lieutenant colonel J. Hale, of the 25th regiment native infantry, deputy adjutant general of the army, by G. G. O. No. 555, of the 24th October 1851, is cancelled from the 27th instant, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1852.

No. 745 of 1852.—Second hospital assistant A. C. Pias, of the Ghaut police corps, is appointed first hospital assistant from the 1st instant, and attached to the Indian Navy to fill a vacancy in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 31st December, 1852.

No. 746 of 1852.—Captain W. F. Marriott, of the corps of engineers, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia for two years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1853.

No. 1 of 1853.—The Right Hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to republish the following extract from the hon'ble court's letter, in the military department, dated the 16th December 1807.

The frequent applications that have been made to us by officers of our several military establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loan under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but, in some instances, the company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and this practice has, of late years, increased.

As under the regulations of 1796, the military officers are allowed to come home on furlough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to subalterns, are further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature above mentioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in general orders to the army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that officers at home are not hereafter to expect that applications for advances of money beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service will be attended to.

This regulation is to be considered as extending to the marine officers of your establishment.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1853.

No. 2 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. S. Hatch, of the artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs.

No. 3 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. T. Nicholson, of the 23d regiment native light infantry, is allowed to proceed to Egypt on private affairs, with leave for three months.

No. 4 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By brigadier Reid, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 4th December 1852, appointing lieutenant C. . Collier, of the 26th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the 3rd battalion artillery, during the absence of 2nd lieutenant Swanson, proceeded on duty to Malligaum, or until further orders.

By lieutenant colonel Troward, dated Dapoolee the 21st October 1852, appointing captain S. C. Baldwin to act as adjutant to the native veteran battlion, during the absence of lieutenant Curtis, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 5 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased at the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief to rescind the government general order No. 538, of the 18th September last, and to cancel the unexpired portion of the leave to the Neilgherrry hills granted to lieutenant H. R. Parker, of the invalid establishment, in G. G. O. No. 483, of the 18th August, from the 27th December, the date of that officer's return to the presidency, and to grant him a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 6 of 1853.—Assistant apothecary John French, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and assistant apothecary Thomas Watson, is placed at the disposal of the commander in chief of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1853.

No. 7 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to direct, that the following rule relative to the carriage required for the conveyance of arms and accoutrements, in excess of the actual strength of regiments, be substituted for article 44, section III. page 21 of Jameson's Code.

On all occasions of the movement of corps, commanding officers are empowered to obtain from the commissariat department by indent, and without the special sanction of government, carriage for the conveyance of arms and accoutrements, in excess of the actual strength, according to the weight of the stores. Package lists of statements shewing the weight of the stores to be conveyed must invariably accompany the indents for carriage.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 29th December, 1852.

1. The following orders are confirmed:—

By brigadier F. T. Farrell, dated Poona respectively the 1st, 9th and 10th instant, directing hospital Steward Webb, of the 1st battalion artillery, to accompany the invalids of that battalion and the horse brigade proceeding to Bombay, and on completion of the duty to return to Ahmednuggur.

By brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpoor the 6th instant, directing assistant surgeon Lawrence to afford medical aid to the staff and left wing 15th regiment native infantry, consequent on the departure of surgeon Elliott, or until further orders.

By brigadier F. T. Farrell, dated Malligaum the 8th instant, directing assistant surgeon Larkins, of the 22d regiment native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff and details at that station.

2. Acting assistant apothecary John Dillon, of the subordinate medical department, attached to the 3rd troop horse brigade, is confirmed in the rank of assistant apothecary, from the 28th September last.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col.,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 30th Dec. 1852.

1. With reference to G. O. C. No. 4, and to G. G. O. No. 722, of the 3d and 16th instant, ensign W. A. Kerr, will continue attached to the 3d regiment native infantry until further orders.

2. Ensign G. B. Crispin, attached to the 8th regiment native infantry, is transferred to do duty with the 12th regiment native infantry at the presidency, and directed to join.

3. Ramchunder is admitted into the subordinate medical department as a second grade apprentice in the native branch, and attached to the 3rd regiment light cavalry.

4. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

21st regiment native infantry.—Captain C. A. Moyle, from 20th December 1852 to 20th March 1853, to proceed to the Sea Coast, and Bombay, on medical certificate.

21st regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant R. Litchfield, from 20th Dec. 1852 to 20th March 1853, to proceed to Surat, and the Sea Coast, on medical certificate.

27th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. Garthwaite, from 17th Dec. to 17th January 1853, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Infantry.—Ensign T. J. Holland, attached to 8th regiment native infantry, from date of departure of the 8th regiment native infantry to 31st January 1853, to remain at Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 31st December 1852.

The European general court marttial, of which lieutenant colonel H. Cracklow, 9th regiment native infantry, is president, is dissolved.

2. The undermentioned men, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town major's non-effective list, and appointed acting laboratory men in the ordnance department:

Gunner Charles Coyne, general No. 935, 1st troop horse brigade.

Gunner Robert Middleton, general No. 1940, 2nd company 1st battalion.

Bombardier George R. Cameron, general No. 2176, 3rd company 2nd battalion.

Gunner William R. Durand, general No. 2298, 4th company 1st battalion.

3. Privates William Alderman, regimental No. 1115, and John O'Connors, regimental No. 92, of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers), having been convicted before a court martial of disgraceful conduct, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased, upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case as detailed in evidence on the trial, to direct their discharge from the service, under the provisions of the 22d article of war, as unworthy to remain in the army.

At a general court martial assembled at Belgaum, on Tuesday the 14th day of December 1852, and of which major C. Lucas, of the regiment of artillery, is president, private Patrick McGuinness, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, was tried on the following charge, viz:

Charge.—General number 1748, private Patrick McGuinness, number 5 company, 2nd European regiment light infantry, brought to trial on the following charge, viz;

For having, in or near the village of Yellore, on or about the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, being then and there a soldier serving in the territories of the East India company, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the presidency of Bombay, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, killed, and murdered Nursoo Kulall, a resident of the said village, by discharging at him a fowling piece, or other fire arm, loaded with powder and small shot, thereby inflicting in the head of the said Nursoo a mortal wound, whereof he died almost immediately afterwards.

(Sd.) J. S. RAMSAY, major,
Commdg. 2nd Regt. Eur. L. I.

Belgaum, 26th Nov. 1852.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st December, 1852.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, lieutenant colonel,
Adjutant general of the army.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before it, finds the prosoner Patrick McGuinness, general number 1748, private in No. 5 commpany 2nd regiment European light infantry, guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words wilfully and of his malice aforethought and murdered, of which words the court does acquit him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, sentences him, the prisoner, general number 1748, Patrick McGuinness, private in No. 5 company 2nd regiment European light infantry, to imprisonment for the period of one year and six months.

(Sd.) CHARLES LUCAS, major,
(Sd.) J. W. F. SANDWITH, and President.
Capt., Actg. D. J. A. Genl.
S. D. A.

Approved and confirmed.

(Sd.) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lt.-Genl.,
Head Quarters, Bombay, 30th December, 1852. Commander in Chief.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution under the orders of the General officer commanding the southern division of the army, which is to have effect from the 20th instant.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st January, 1853.

1. The undermentioned officers, having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon, as requiring a further extension of leave at the presidency, for the be-

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nefit of their health, have their leave respectively prolonged to the 31st instant.

Lieut. T. S. Ledwith, 2nd European Regt L. I.
Ditto L. F. Johnson, 4th Regt. N. I., (or R. Corps.)
2nd Lieut. M. W. Willoughby. do. do.
Captain A. Thomas, 8th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. O. Lord, 13th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. A. M. Macdonald, 15th ditto.
Assistant Surgeon W. Davey, 17th ditto.
Captain B. G. Morison, 24th ditto.
Ensign J. A. M. Duncan, 28th ditto.
Ensign H. J. Johnson, 29th ditto.
Assistant Surgeon J. G. Nicholson, M. D., 2nd Regt. Scinde Irregular Horse.
Lieut. W. G. Manwaring, do. 2nd Belooch battalion.
Surgeon W. Pitcairn, do. garrison surgeon, Surat.

The undermentioned officers, having been reported fit for duty, are directed to rejoin their regiments.

Lieut. G. R. Billamore, 2nd European Regt. L. I.
„ S. Y. Howison, 12th Regt. N. I.
„ F. A. C. Kane, 15th ditto.
„ C. P. Barras, 29th ditto.

2. A committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the Remount lines in Bombay, on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and pass into the service such horses as may be submitted to its inspection by the remount agent for the artillery or cavalry branch, and may be found fit for the same.

President.
Lieut.-colonel J. S. Leeson, horse artillery.
Members.
Captain C. Bowles, H. M.'s 10th royal hussars.
Lieut. A. Blunt, horse artillery.

Lieut T. Williams, of H. M.'s 10th royal hussars, is appointed a member for the examination of horses submitted for the cavalry branch, in the place of Lieut. A. Blunt.

Veterinary surgeon A. J. Poett, of the horse artillery, will attend the committee.

The proceedings, when closed, to be transmitted to the adjutant general of the army, and the committee dissolved.

1. The European General Court martial assembled at Kurrachee, and of which lieut. colnel W. Law, of H. M.'s 86d regement, is president, is dissolved.

2. The undermentioned officers have been reported by committees assembled at Belgaum and Dharwar to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C., dated the 27th June 1844.

Ensign G. F. R. Jervis, 9th regment N. I., 23rd December 1852.
do. A. Grey } 5th regment N. I. I. 24th do.
do. T. Fellows }

3. Private Davee Deen Cachee, of the 12th Regiment N. I., having satisfactoraly accounted for overstaying his leave of absence, is to be again brought on the strength of that regiment, from the date he was made a casualty.

4. Lieut. J. G. Petrie is appointed to the command of the 5th company 3rd battalion artillery with No. 1 Light Field battery attached, at Kolapore ; captain Hawkins to continue in command until relieved.

5. Veterinary surgeon E. Battersbee, attached to the 1st troop horse artillery, is directed to proceed to Cutch and place himself under the orders of Major Malet for a special duty.

6. Private Abbagjee Row Mahadick, of the 16th regment N. I., returned from furlough, is attached to the marine battalion, until the arrival of his regiment at the presidency.

7. The following orders are confirmed.

By brigadier general W. D. Robertson, dated Kurrachee the 9th December 1852, directing surgeon Grierson of the 1st grenadier regiment N. I., to afford medical aid to the portion of the 6th regment N. I., remaining at Kurrachee.

By Captain Foster, dated Kurrachee the 25th December 1852, appointing veterinary surgeon Battersbee, of the 1st troop horse artillery, to receive veterinary charge of the horses of No. 9. Light Field battery.

By Lieut.-col. Morris, dated Bombay the 29th December 1852, directing, with the sanction of the right hon'ble the governor and commander-in-chief of the Garrison, Surgeon Hamilton, of the marine battalion, to assume medical charge of the head Quarter Wing of the 12th Regt. N. I., as a temporary measure.

8. The undermentioned officers, having been reported fit for duty, are directed to rejoin their station and Regiment.

Captain H. Rolland. Brigade major Poona, 2nd Lieut. G. W. J. Burnes, 1st Europea Regimet (Fusiliers.)

9. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Staff.—Captain A. Crawford, brigade major, Baroda, from 1st January to 31st January, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

1st European Regt. Fusiliers 2nd Lieut. W. Hicks, from ditto to ditto—ditto ditto.

15th Regt. N. I., Captain (Bt. Major) H. S. Watkin, from 10th ditto to 10th February, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

22nd Regt. N. I., Lieut.-colonel R. St. John, from 22nd December 1852 31st January, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Ditto Captain J. G. Scott, from 29th ditto to ditto, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

28th ditto Major A. N. Maclean, from 1st January 1853, to 31st January, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay 3rd January 1853.

At a general court martial assembled at Kurrachee on the 13th day of December 1852 and of which lieutenant. colonel W. H. Law, h. m.'s 83rd regiment, is president major Shawe, of the 22nd regiment N. I. was tried on the following charge, viz, major Robert Long Shawe, of the 22nd regiment N. I. placed in arrest and brought to trial by order of the commander of the forces upon the following charge.

For conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, between the 2nd February and 9th August 1852 in breach of an express order of Government (No. 627 dated the 17th November, 1848 and article 289, section 52, page 953 of Jamesson's code of 1850,) entered into communication with his highness Meer Ally Moorad, with the view of obtaining the reversal of a decision of the Government of India, proclaimed about the 21st January 1852, by which decision certain portions of territory were forfeited by his highness the said Meer Ali Moorad.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 15th Nov. 1852.
By order of the commander of the forces,
(Sd.) H. Hancock, lieut. colonel,
Adjutant general of the army.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—The court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, major Robert Long Shawe, of the 22nd regiment N. I. is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and do therefore adjudge him to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for a period of six calendar months.

(Sd.) W. H. Law, lieut. col. and president.
Kurrachee, 21st December, 1852.

(Sd.) G. R. Remington Captain,
Actg. Depy. Judge Advocate Genl, S. D. A.

I confirm the sentence but cannot approve of a punishment so inadequate to the iniquity of the charge of which the prisoner has been found guilty.

(Sd.) F. FitzClarence, Commander-in-Chief.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1853.

The suspension awarded to major R. L. Shawe, of the 22nd regiment N. I, will take effect from the date of the publication of this order at Kurrachee, which is to be reported to the adjutant general of the army.

Major Shawe is to be released from arrest and to be directed to proceed to the presidency.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 4th January, 1853.

1. Surgeon A. Burn is appointed to the medical charge of the 22d regiment native infantry, vice Larkins.

2. The following orders are confirmed :—

By major Jacob, C. B., dated Jacobabad the 12th December 1852, directing assistant surgeon Cruickshank to receive medical charge of the 2nd regiment Scinde irregular horse, and to afford medical aid to the Belooch guides attached to the Scind horse, and to the frontier police, consequent on the departure of assistant surgeon Nicholson on medical certificate to Kurrachee.

By brigadier Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpoor the 15th December 1852, directing assistant surgeon Lawrence to assume medical charge of the 6th company 4th battalion artillery, with No. 7 light field battery attached.

3. Serjeant H. Cockburn, of the Town major's non-effective list, employed in the police force, is remanded to the 1st European regiment Fusiliers, and is to be borne as a supernumerary on the strength of the corps, until absorbed by casualty, Serjeat Cockburn is attached to the 2nd battalion of artillery until the arrival of the wing of his regiment at the presidency.

4. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Artillery.—Lieutenant colonel J. Sinclair, for 30 days from date of departure from Kurrachee, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

1st Regt. L. C (lancers).—Major C. J. Owen, from 25th December to 13th January, in extension.

2nd Regt. Eur. L. I.—Lieutenant G. R. Billamore, from 1st January to 31st January, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

2nd Grdr. Regt. N. I.—Captain St. J. O. Muter, from 25th Dec. to 13th Jan., in extension.

26th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. Kemball, from 11th to 3 1st Janv., in extension.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) J. Hale, Lieut. colonel,
Depy. adjt. Genl. of the army.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1853.

Mr Frederick Walker Ogilvie, having passed the required examination, was appointed an acting 1st class 2nd master from the 1st instant, and directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary.

(Signed) E. W. Daniell, comr. I. N.,
Assistant superintendent I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 30th Dec. 1852.

The commander in chief desires to intimate that the right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to extend the allowance of batta granted to passed midshipmen in charge of watches on board 4th and 5th class vessels to all passed midshipmen in charge of watches on board vessels of the higher class.

STANDING ORDERS. BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE R. N., K. H., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF I. N.

Commodore's office of Bombay, 29th December 1852.

With reference to my order of the 7th October last respecting the attendance of the young midshipmen at the Dockyard on Wednesday, for the purpose of being instructed in their duties as seamen, I hereby direct that, in future, two days in the week (Wednesdays and Saturdays) are to be given up for that purpose instead of Wednesdays only ; and as I am anxious that every opportunity should be given to these young officers to obtain a knowledge of steam in all its workings and bearings, the " Snake" will be sent to Butcher's Island on those mornings in time to bring them across the Harbour to the Dockyard by 9 o'clock, upon which occasion, the Engineer will take the opportunity of instructing them and I beg to call the attention of these young gentlemen to the advantage to be gained by two hours study during their trip in a vessel under weigh and it will be well that they make good use of their time and to remember that one day in youth, passed in learning the duties of their profession, is worth months at a more advanced period of life.

(Sd.) H. J. Leeke, Commodore,
Commander in chief of I. N.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 30th Dec. 1852.

The steam vessels Ackland and Victoria, are to be prepared to proceed to Kurrachee by the evening of the 30th instant.

Lieutenant Grounds, supernumerary, attached to the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Victoria on the 31st instant, for passage to join the Indus Flotilla, with a view to his being employed in completing the survey of the river Chenab.

The members of the examining committee will assemble on board the Hastings to-morrow at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of examining Mr. Ogilvie, touching his qualification to serve as an acting master in the Indian navy.

Mr. A. Daniell, acting master, having arrived at the presidency by the steam vessel Nitocris, is directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary.

Mr. Daniell will assume the duties of acting 2nd assistant to the master attendant until further orders.

Superintendent's office, Bombay, 3rd January 1853.

Lieut. D. R. Dakers, having returned from the sick leave granted him in G. G. O., No. 166 of the 4th ultimo, was directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary, on the 1st Instant.

Lieutenant Edlin, of the Ajdaha, was appointed store accountant of that vessel from the 2nd November 1852.

Mr. Langdon, 1st class engineer, supernumerary attached to the Hastings, proceeded by the Victoria on the 1st Instant, for the purpose of rejoining the Indus Flotilla.

Assistant Apothecary Lawrence, supernumerary attached to the Hastings, is hereby relieved from duty in the Indian Navy and directed to report himself to the superintending surgeon.

(Signed) E. W. Daniel, Commander, I. N.,
Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

Birth.—At Breach Candy on the 3rd instant, the wife of Lt. Colonel G. J. Jameson, of a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Jan. 4th, steamer sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, from Surat yesterday. H C Surveying vessel Pownah, Lieut. A D Taylor, from Kattiwar Coast. 3rd, steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat, yesterday.

Departure.—Jan. 3rd, ship charlotte, T Bourne, to Moulmain. 3rd, H C Steam Packet Ajdaha, Barker, commander, to Aden and Suez.

We have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers :—

Per H. C. Steam Packet Ajdaha, to Aden and Suez. —Additional passengers, captain J. J. Holloway, 60th Royal Rifles ; Lieut. Williams, H. M.'s 32nd regt. Mr. McLaren ; to Aden, Muncherjee Cowasjee, and a native servant.

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